

UC-NRLF



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**THE ROSE
ANNUAL**

1924

Notices to Members for 1924.



Subscriptions of New Members.—Those Members who joined the Society after October 1st, 1923, are exempt from further payment until January 1st, 1925.

Resignations.—Any Member wishing to resign must give notice to the Hon. Secretary on or before February 1st, after which date he will remain liable for his subscription.

The Exhibitions.—The Spring Show will be held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, S.W., on Friday, April 11th. The Great Summer Show will be held in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on Friday, June 27th. The Provincial Show will be held at Glasgow on Wednesday and Thursday, August 6th and 7th. The Autumn Show will be held in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on Thursday and Friday, September 11th and 12th.

Admission Tickets.—Are sent herewith with the exception of those admitting to the Provincial Show at Glasgow. These will be sent on written application being made to the Hon. Secretary, National Rose Society, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1, before July 25th.

Extra Tickets.—Members can purchase extra Tickets for their friends for the Great Summer Show at a reduced rate—5s. tickets, admitting at noon, 3s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. tickets, admitting at 3 p.m., 1s. 6d.—on application being made to the Hon. Secretary, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1, ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20TH.

The Library.—Standard Books of Reference can now be loaned to Members on application to the Hon. Secretary, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Extra Copies of Publications.—Members can purchase for their own use EXTRA COPIES, post free, of the "Select List of Roses and Instructions for Pruning," price 5s., "Enemies of the Rose," price 3s. 6d., and "Hints on Planting Roses," price 1s., of the Hon. Secretary.

COURTNEY PAGE, L
FEBRUARY, 1924. 25, VICTORIA STREET, WEST

Telephone

"

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FOR CHRYSANTHEMUMS FOR CARNATIONS
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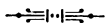


THE ROSE ANNUAL

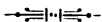
FOR 1924.

OF THE
NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

Edited by
COURTNEY PAGE.



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25, Victoria Street, Westminster.)



CROYDON:
"ADVERTISER" PRINTING WORKS, 36, HIGH STREET.

1924.

TO THE ROSE.

(*Suggested by a bloom of the beautiful variety "Florence Izzard."*)

By the Revd. DAVID R. WILLIAMSON, Drunmore, Wigtown.

Fairest of flowers, whose gracious, golden hue
 Recalls the deepening glow of sunset skies,
 When twilight's silent dreams of heaven renew
 Our hearts with faith and hope, as daylight dies,

How sad to think that such pure gifts as thine,
 Born of that light by which our lives are made,
 Which make this life akin to the divine,
 Should, like ourselves, at last in dust be laid !

Like those we love, thou shinest for a day,
 The glory of our gaze, too frail to last ;
 Then comes the darkening hour of swift decay,
 And thy brave beauty bows before the blast.

Yet dost thou leave, abiding in the heart,
 The vision of a grace that cannot die ;
 Because thy short-lived splendour was a part
 Of Him, whose radiance lights the earth and sky !

AGRICULTURE

The National Rose Society

FOUNDED 7TH DECEMBER, 1876.

Patroness:

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Vice-Patronesses:

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.

MISS E. A. WILLMOTT, V.M.H.

MRS. HOLE.

MRS. MAWLEY.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR YEAR 1924.

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SYDNEY F. JACKSON.

Deputy President:

C. C. WILLIAMSON.

Past Presidents:

H. R. DARLINGTON.

E. J. HOLLAND.

E. B. LINDSELL.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.

REV. J. H. PEMBERTON.

C. E. SHEA.

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AGRIC.
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PORTLAND.

REGINALD CORY.

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DR. C. LAMPLOUGH.

H. P. LANDON.

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Acting Vice-Presidents:

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C. E. CANT.

FRANK CANT.

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ARTHUR JOHNSON.

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A. TURNER.

A. C. TURNER.

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F. SPENCER.

F. SPOONER.

H. STREET.

WILL TAYLER.

LT.-COL. B. J.

WALKER.

H. WHITLOCK.

Bankers:

MESSRS. COUTTS & Co., 440, Strand, W.C.

Auditor:

CHARLES BRANNAN, Chartered Accountant

Hon. Treasurer:

S. A. R. PRESTON-HILLARY.

Hon. Secretary:

COURTNEY PAGE, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Telephone: Vic. 959.

PREFACE.

Each year it is the aim of the Publications Committee to make the *Rose Annual* more interesting, and in sending out this, the eighteenth volume, they do so with much confidence.

The two subjects on which the Publications Committee asked for the collection of articles were :—

1. Manuring Roses.
2. The New Roses since 1917.

These subjects have been very fully dealt with, and there are many other articles dealing with matters of more general interest.

The inclusion of coloured illustrations in last year's *Rose Annual* was so welcomed, that the Publications Committee decided to exclude all black and white, and to include only coloured illustrations in this year's *Annual*.

The cost of production is naturally high, but the Publications Committee feel confident that they will prove of great interest, not only to those friends who visit our Shows, but also to those, both at home and in the Colonies, who are interested in the newer *Roses*.

The warmest thanks of the Society are due to those friends who have so kindly helped in its production.

THE EDITOR.

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Presidents of the National Rose Society.

1877-1904. The Very Rev. DEAN HOLE, V.M.H.

1905-6. CHARLES E. SHEA.

1907-8. E. B. LINDSELL.

1909-10. Rev. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.

1911-12. Rev. J. H. PEMBERTON.

1913-14. CHARLES E. SHEA.

1915-16. EDWARD MAWLEY, V.M.H.

1917-18. EDWARD J. HOLLAND.

1919-20. H. R. DARLINGTON.

1921-22. EDWARD J. HOLLAND.

1923-24. SYDNEY F. JACKSON.

Dean Hole Medalists.

1909. Rev. J. H. PEMBERTON.

1910. EDWARD MAWLEY, V.M.H.

1912. GEORGE DICKSON, V.M.H.

1914. CHARLES E. SHEA.

1917. E. B. LINDSELL.

1918. EDWARD J. HOLLAND.

1919. Rev. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.

1919. GEORGE PAUL.

1920. H. R. DARLINGTON.

1921. S. MCGREDY.

1923. Miss E. WILLMOTT, V.M.H.

NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

Report of the Council for the Year 1923.

The Council are gratified to be able to report that the work of the Society has gone on very successfully during the past year, and the position of the Society must be regarded as highly satisfactory, the total number of new Members for the year being 1,968.

The following table will show the enormous strides the Society has made during the past five years :—

Year 1918—(End of War).

Total number of Members, 3,800.

Year 1923—

Total number of Members, 10,300.

Publications.

The “ Rose Annual for 1923 ” was sent to all Members in March last. Numerous congratulatory letters were received, showing how highly this volume is appreciated. A very satisfactory feature is the number of Colonial Libraries who regularly apply for this publication. The Council would like to place on record its obligation to those who have so willingly assisted in its compilation.

“ The Rose Annual for 1924 ” will contain many useful and helpful articles to Rose growers. The illustrations are in colours, and it will be sent out to all Members in February next.

Library.

New additions have been made to the Society's Library at 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1, and the demand for the books has become very large. The conditions under which books may be obtained by Members are published in the Book of Arrangements.

Shows in 1923.

As usual, four Shows were held during the year.

The Spring Show

was held in the Royal Horticultural Hall on April 20th. The Show was a big success, the exhibits staged were very fine and much appreciated by a large crowd of visitors.

The Great Summer Show

was held as usual in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on Thursday, June 28th. The weather conditions that had prevailed for some weeks previous had given rise to many misgivings, and the exhibits were fewer and not up to the usual high standard. The groups staged were a marvel of what could be done under adverse conditions, and the exhibits generally were remarkable for their cleanliness and brightness. The record attendance of over 15,000 visitors proves how much this fixture is appreciated.

Our Royal Patroness, Queen Alexandra, again graciously honoured the Society by paying a prolonged visit, and displayed great interest in the exhibits. Her Majesty was pleased to accept a large sheaf of Melody Roses.

The Provincial Show

was held at Saltaire on July 10th and 11th, and was a big success. The weather was fine and the exhibits staged were of a very high order and greatly admired by a very large crowd of visitors. The arrangements made by the Saltaire Rose Society left nothing to be desired, and were greatly appreciated by all.

The Autumn Show

was held at the Royal Horticultural Hall on September 20th and 21st, and was in the nature of an experiment. Hitherto a two days' Show in London was thought to be impossible, but it proved a huge success. The number of entries were so great that accommodation could not be found for all; consequently the Council had regretfully to cancel certain classes. The blooms staged were a

marvel of the cultivator's art, and were greatly admired by a large crowd of visitors. A very satisfactory feature was the large number of exhibitors in the smaller classes.

Finance.

The financial position of the Society is very satisfactory. The total receipts for the year amount to £8,478 4s. 11d., and the total payments for the same period to £8,276 4s. 10d., leaving a balance at the Society's bankers on the 31st December, 1923, of £202 0s. 1d. It is with much satisfaction that the Council announces the Reserve Fund now amounts to £5,371, and that it will again receive a substantial addition in the near future.

In conclusion the Council desire once more to record their great appreciation of the good work done by the many friends of the Society, in securing new Members and in promoting its interests. Foremost amongst those who have been particularly successful Mr. Whitlock, Mr. H. R. Botwright, Mr. A. R. Bide, Mr. Elisha J. Hicks, Mr. E. Murrell (Shepperton), Messrs. Bees, Ltd., Messrs. Dobbies, Ltd., Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons and Mr. Frank Cant must be mentioned. They again acknowledge with gratitude the services rendered by Miss Willmott, V.M.H., one of the Society's Vice-Patronesses.

Summary of Receipts and Payments for the Year ending 31st December, 1923.

I have examined the Books of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1923, and hereby certify the above summaries of Receipts and Payments to be in accordance therewith. All payments have been duly authorised by the Council and vouched.

The Bank Balances and the Securities representing the Investments of the Society have been verified by me.

(CHARLES BRANNAN, Chartered Accountant,
Auditor.

S. A. R. PRESTON-HILLARY, Hon. Treasurer.

9/10, King Street, E.C.2.
11th January, 1924.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES RELATING THERETO OF THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

- Title** 1. The title of this Society is "THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY."
- Office** 2. The Office of the Society shall be in London at such place as may from time to time be fixed by the Council of the Society.
- Objects** 3. The Object of the Society is to encourage, improve and extend the cultivation of the Rose by means of publications, the holding of Exhibitions and otherwise.
- Membership** 4. The Society shall consist of members paying annual subscriptions of either 21/- or 10/6 as they may elect, and the receipt and acceptance of a subscription by the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary shall constitute the subscriber thereof a Member of the Society.
- Any person desiring to commute his or her annual subscription for life may do so by making one payment of £10 10s. in lieu of an annual subscription of one guinea, or of £5 5s. in lieu of an annual subscription of half-a-guinea, and shall thereby become entitled to all the rights and privileges of the corresponding annual subscription.
- No person shall be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership until his or her subscription for the current year has been received by the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary.
- The rights and privileges of members of the Society shall be as follows:—
- (a) To receive copies of publications issued by the Society.

- (b) To exhibit, subject to the Exhibition Regulations for the time being in force, at the Society's Exhibitions and at Exhibitions held by the Society in conjunction with any local Society.
- (c) To receive members' tickets of admission to the Society's Exhibitions.
- (d) To vote at all General Meetings of the Society.

Subscriptions

5. Subscriptions shall be payable on January 1st in each year. Any member desirous of relinquishing membership shall give notice thereof in writing to the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary not later than February 1st in any year, and in default of such notice such member shall be liable for the subscription for the current year.

**Application
of income
and funds**

6. The income and funds of the Society shall be applied towards the promotion of the objects of the Society.

**Executive
Council**

7. The management and administration of the affairs of the Society shall, subject to these Rules, be vested in a Council consisting—

- (a) Of the officers of the Society as hereinafter defined.
- (b) Of the Past Presidents of the Society.
- (c) Of twelve acting Vice-Presidents and thirty-six other members of the Society.

The members of the Council referred to under (c) shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office until the next annual general meeting.

Any vacancy occurring during the year (except a vacancy amongst the Past Presidents) may be filled by the Council, and such appointments shall hold good until the next annual general meeting. Twelve members of the Council shall form a quorum.

**Appointment
and Duties
of Officers**

8. The Officers of the Society who shall be elected as hereafter provided and hold office until the next Annual General Meeting shall be the following :—

- (a) A President of the Society who shall take the chair at all meetings of the Society and of the Council. No member of the Society shall hold the office of President for more than two consecutive years or be eligible for re-election as President for two years after the expiration of any second succeeding year of his tenure of office as President.
- (b) A Deputy President who shall, in the absence of the President, preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Council.
- (c) An Hon. Treasurer who shall be the Accounting Officer, and shall be responsible for the payment into the Society's Banking Account of all moneys received by him on behalf of the Society. The Hon. Treasurer shall prepare for the Annual General Meeting a Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts in respect of his year of office, and
- (d) An Hon. Secretary who shall be responsible for all the secretarial work of the Society, and shall be Editor of the Society's publications. The Hon. Secretary shall account to the Hon. Treasurer for all moneys received by him on behalf of the Society.

These Officers shall be ex-officio members of the Council and all Committees thereof.

Any vacancy amongst the officers occurring during the year shall be filled by the Council, and such appointments shall hold good until the next Annual General Meeting.

**Election of
Hon. Vice-
Presidents
and Hon.
Life
Members**

9. Such persons as the Society may desire to honour may, on the nomination of the Council, be elected as Hon. Vice-Presidents or Hon. Life members of the Society, but they shall not as

such be entitled to vote or take any part in the management and administration of the affairs of the Society.

Hon. Vice-Presidents shall hold office for one year, but shall then be eligible for re-election.

**Appointment
of Standing
Committees**

10. The Council shall elect, not later than the month of February in each year, from amongst its members (exclusive of ex-officio members) the following Standing Committees:—

- (a) A Finance and General Purposes Committee which shall certify all accounts prior to their presentation to the Council for authority for payment, and shall consider and report to the Council on all questions of finance and expenditure, and on all general matters affecting the management of the Society.
- (b) An Exhibitions Committee which shall report to the Council on all matters in connection with the Society's Exhibitions.
- (c) A Publications Committee which shall be responsible to the Council for the Society's publications.

Each Standing Committee shall consist of ten members, and shall elect its own Chairman. No member of the Council shall serve on more than two Standing Committees, excepting the Chairman of each Committee, who shall be an ex-officio member of each of the other Standing Committees and the officers.

Five members of a Standing Committee shall form a quorum.

The Council may appoint special Committees for special purposes. Unless otherwise directed by the Council no Committee of the Council shall have any executive powers, and no act or decision of any Committee shall be deemed to be an act or decision of the Council.

**Council
Meetings**

11. A meeting of the Council, of which not less than seven days' notice in writing, together

with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member thereof, shall be convened so often as the Council may decide, or whenever the Hon. Secretary shall think necessary, or on a requisition in writing signed by not less than 12 members of the Council stating the purposes for which such meeting is desired.

**Financial.
Provisions.**

12. The Bankers of the Society shall be Messrs. Coutts & Co., or such other bankers as the Council shall hereafter from time to time appoint. The Society's banking account shall be in the name of "The National Rose Society," and no cheques shall be drawn on the account without a resolution of the Council, which resolution shall be entered on the Minutes of the Council.

All cheques shall be signed by two of the following persons: the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Secretary, or the Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee.

The Reserve and Special Funds of the Society shall be invested as the Council may direct in the joint names of not less than three members of the Society, who shall be nominated by the Council. Such investments shall not be varied or realised except with the authority of the Council.

**Appointment
of Auditor
and Duties**

13. The Society shall at the Annual General Meeting appoint as Auditor for the ensuing year a Certificated Accountant, who shall hold office for one year, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Auditor shall examine and audit the books and accounts of the Society and the annual balance sheet, and shall ascertain that all payments have been duly authorised by the Council and vouched.

Exhibitions

14. The Society shall hold one or more Metropolitan Exhibitions in each year and Provincial Exhibitions when practicable, and may also hold Exhibitions in conjunction with any other Society.

The Council shall have power to make such Regulations for the management and conduct of Exhibitions, and such Rules for judging thereat as it may think proper, and such Regulations and Rules shall be binding on all members of the Society.

None but members of the Society shall exhibit at any of the Society's Exhibitions.

Affiliation
of Local
Rose, etc.,
Societies

15. Local Rose, or other similar societies, which offer not less than £15 (exclusive of Challenge Cups) in prizes for Roses annually may, with the approval of the Council, become affiliated to the Society on payment of an annual subscription of 10/6 and subject to their observing the Regulations for Exhibitions prescribed by the Council. Affiliated societies shall be entitled to receive copies of the National Rose Society's publications, and to offer for competition such medals of the National Rose Society as the Council may determine.

Nominations
for election
of Hon. and
Acting Vice-
Presidents,
Officers,
and Council

16. The nominations for election of Hon. and Acting Vice-Presidents, Hon. Life members and officers shall be made by the Council, which may also nominate members of the Society for election as ordinary members of the Council. Members of the Society may make nominations for the election of ordinary members of the Council provided that such nominations shall be signed by not less than two members of the Society and sent to the Hon. Secretary, together with the written consent of the nominee to act, not later than November 1st next preceding the Annual General Meeting.

Method of
Election

17. The Hon. Secretary shall send to each member of the Society, with the notice convening the Annual General Meeting, a voting paper setting out the names of the candidates in alphabetical order.

Each member shall be entitled to as many votes as there are vacancies to be filled, but not more than one vote may be given for any candidate.

Every voting paper shall be filled in and signed by the member voting, and returned endorsed Voting Paper, so as to reach the Honorary Secretary at least five clear days before the Annual General Meeting. The provisions of this Rule as to the mode of voting with a note as to the total number of candidates that may be voted for shall be printed on the Voting Papers, and any Voting Paper which is out of time or does not conform to this Rule shall be void.

The Voting Papers shall be handed, unopened, to the Scrutineers (not less than two in number) appointed by the President, who shall count the same and report the result of the voting to the Annual General Meeting.

A record of the attendances of members of the Council at meetings since the preceding Annual General Meeting shall be sent with each Voting Paper.

Annual
General
Meeting

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 14 days' notice in writing together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member of the Society, shall be held in January of each year, and the order of business shall be as follows :—

- (i.) Confirmation of Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting.
- (ii.) Reception of Annual Report of the Council and the Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts as audited by the Society's Auditor.
- (iii.) Reception of the report of the Scrutineers appointed by the President.
- (iv.) Election of Auditor for ensuing year.
- (v.) Other general business.

**Special
General
Meeting**

19. A Special General Meeting of the Society of which meeting not less than seven days' notice in writing together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member of the Society, shall be convened by direction of the Council, or on a requisition in writing signed by not less than 25 members of the Society stating the purpose for which such meeting is desired.

No business other than that for which the meeting has been convened shall be taken at any Special General Meeting. All voting at such meeting shall be by members of the Society in person, and no voting by proxy shall be allowed.

**Removal of
Member's
name from
List of
Members**

20. For the consideration of any question affecting the conduct of any member of the Society, or any motion to disqualify a person for membership, a Special General Meeting shall at the instance of the Council be convened, and such meeting shall have power on a vote taken by ballot by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting to remove the name of such member from the list of members, whereupon such person shall cease to be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership of the Society.

**Alteration,
etc., of
Rules**

21. These Rules shall not be added to, amended or rescinded except at an Annual General Meeting or a Special Meeting of the Society, and then only with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at such meeting.



FRANK CANT.

MR. FRANK CANT.

I suppose there are few persons in the horticultural world that do not know the goodly presence, the cheery countenance, and energetic manner of the gentleman whose portrait I have pleasure in presenting to the readers of the Rose Annual.

The Rose fever attacked Mr. F. Cant when quite a boy, and he made his first start in Rose exhibiting at Colechester in 1876, winning the first prize for 36 distinct varieties in the open class, a no mean feat in those days. In 1888 he won at the Crystal Palace the Champion Trophy for 72 distinct varieties. Since then his successes in the Show tent have been so numerous as to place him on the highest pinnacle as a Rose grower.

His most remarkable success is perhaps the winning of the Reginald Cory Cup, for the best new seedling Climbing or Rambling Rose raised by a British grower three years in succession.

He joined the National Rose Society the year of its foundation, 1876, and is therefore the oldest living member—not in age, but in membership—of the Society, and with the very few exceptions when illness intervened, he has seldom missed an Exhibition, either Metropolitan or Provincial since.

On entering the Show tent in the early morning almost the first person one sees, quietly sitting on a lid of an exhibition box busily arranging the blooms for his exhibit, is Mr. Frank Cant. Nothing seems to disturb him, friends come and go, he has a cheery word and a happy smile for all, never a wrinkle, his only thought is to do his best, and may the best man win.

As a Member of the Council for many years he has always

expressed his opinions without fear or favour, and his characteristically firm but cheery manner has won him golden opinions.

As a judge of a Rose, either in variety or quality, he is indeed difficult to beat, and although in his becoming modesty he would not claim to be infallible, there is no man whose decisions are open to less criticism than his.

Mr. Frank Cant comes of a very old Colchester family, and is a Freeman of the Borough. As evidence of the esteem in which he is held in his native town, he is an Alderman, Justice of the Peace, and in 1910 was made Mayor of Colchester.

In spite of being an exceptionally busy man he finds time for his favourite pastimes, hunting and shooting and training his retrievers for the field trials.

Roses are not only his business, they are his hobby, and he is never tired of unfolding his unique knowledge of the Queen of Flowers.



ROSES FOR HEDGES.

By Mrs. H. R. DARLINGTON, Potters Bar.

"Thick Rosaries of Scented Thorn."

Tennyson.

The two first decades of the 20th Century have seen a wonderful increase in the cultivation of the Rose.

In gardens, large and small, we see beds, borders, bushes and even pergolas of Roses. It is difficult to find sufficient space to plant a tithe of the delightful new varieties which are being constantly brought out, and yet when the autumn catalogues appear with their alluring descriptions it is even more difficult to refrain from ordering more than we can comfortably accommodate. Herbaceous borders are invaded, and the gardener sighs when he sees a treasured bit of ground in the kitchen garden which in his mind's eye had been noted down as an excellent place for a bed of onions ruthlessly invaded by Rose stocks for budding. Yet with all this increase there is one use for the Rose which has rather gone out of favour, and that is the Rose hedge.

Parsons writes in his book "The Rose," published in 1847, of Rose trees being used for dividing hedges in the Botanic Garden of Madrid, also of hedges of mixed Provence Roses in the garden of Rosenstein in Germany and in the public garden of Frankfurt. Mr. William Paul, in "The Rose Garden," of which the first edition was brought out in 1848, gives two lists of Roses suitable for hedges, one of summer, the other of autumn Roses. Among the summer flowering sorts he mentions the Scotch and Hybrid China varieties,

and from the autumn blooming group he recommends the Perpetual Moss, the Bourbon, the Chinese and others.

In what is perhaps the best known of all Rose books, Dean Hole's "A Book about Roses," the author puts in a plea for "hedges of the Rose itself such as we see in France" made of such varieties as the Ayrshire, Sempervirens, Boursault, Japanese and Sweet Briars. He tells of a hedge of *Rosa Villosa* grown by a nurseryman in Kilkenny which was said to be a "sheet of bloom every May and throughout the rest of the season flowers with Boursault, Noisette, Hybrid China and other Roses budded on it." Mention is also made of a "hedge of Roses, grown at Digswell, Hertfordshire, 280 feet in length."

The most striking account of Rose hedges I have found is in River's "Rose Amateur's Guide," 1837, in which he writes, "At the Isle of Bourbon the inhabitants generally enclose their land with hedges made of two rows of Roses, one row of the Common China Rose, the other of the Red Four Seasons." What a delightful vision this sentence evokes! Imagine countless English meadows hedged about with Roses—how they would add to the fragrance and beauty of the countryside! In early June our hedgerows are indeed now festooned with briar Roses, and there is nothing more lovely than the blush pink of their single blooms. A little later come the creamy white bushes of *Rosa Arvensis*, and in the autumn these same hedges are lit up with the brilliant orange and crimson berries. But during July and August our lanes give us no Roses. If *Rosa Rugosa* and its hybrids were planted to form hedges round some of our fields with an inner hedge of the little Scotch Roses we should have rosy meadows and lanes all the summer through.

Possibly, however, this is not a practical suggestion. Certainly if horses had access to the Rose hedges they would need no other pruners! At one time we had a hedge of Penzance Briars running round a small field into which we used to turn out two saddle horses in the summer time. The Roses, both leaf and blossom, proved so attractive to the equine palate that we were obliged to put up another

row of posts to protect the briars from their depredations. But we must leave these excursions into the country and return to our gardens and the serious consideration of the question before us, namely the growing there of Rose hedges. When I call to mind the many Rose gardens I know it would appear that the pergola of Roses has almost supplanted the Rose hedge in our modern garden. Everywhere we see high wooden erections covered with *wichuraiana* and other rambling Roses. Often these pergolas lead nowhere in particular, in which case they look somewhat meaningless, and if, as frequently happens, the path between them is narrow, they are exceedingly awkward to walk through, for the branches straggle out and catch one's hat or one's dress in rather an irritating way, more especially in wet weather. The word pergola is Italian, and means, strictly, "a booth, an arbour, a cottage," though no doubt even in Italy it would now suggest a covered garden way. In that sunny climate, these pergolas, usually built of stone or wood with stone bases and covered with vines, give delightful and really needful shade. Even in English gardens, if well placed and well designed, a pergola may be very effective. Undoubtedly, however, many small gardens would look far better if where dividing lines are needed a Rose hedge rather than a pergola were planted.

For this purpose I would not recommend the *wichuraiana*, which require to be trained on to posts or rails, otherwise their straggly growth would break all bounds; they are, therefore, more suitable for arches, screens or pergolas.

For a Rose hedge a neat, thick growing, bushy variety is desirable.

The little Scotch Roses, in their shades of white, blush and yellow, make charming dwarf hedges, and need very little care beyond the removal of their suckers from time to time. In our own garden we have such a hedge planted on the low earth wall of a rock garden. It grows so densely that even when all the leaves have fallen it proves quite a stalwart little screen. The common pink Monthly, if pruned severely, is capable of making a satisfactory dwarf hedge. Though

I have not seen them used for this purpose, I have no doubt that some of the stronger growing polyantha pompons, such as Yvonne Rabier (white), Ellen Poulsen (cherry pink) or Orleans (rosy pink) would grow into neat little hedges.

The lovely lemon white species, *Spinosissima Altaica*, is excellent where a hedge of about four feet is required, its only drawback being that its blooming is practically over by the end of May. The same objection would apply to *Rosa sericea pteracantha*, whose four petalled white blossoms appear early in May and are followed very early in the season by red or orange berries, according to the variety employed. Yet to those requiring a cattle proof obstacle nothing could be more suitable, for this species clothes itself with a formidable armour of thorns which on the young wood are of a wondrous translucent ruby colour.

The *Rugosas* make excellent hedges, and, unlike *Altaica* and *Sericea*, some of them bloom more or less throughout the season. I have seen in a garden in South Devon a very pleasing hedge of considerable length composed entirely of the *Rugosa Blanc Double de Coubert*, which, besides being very fragrant, is perhaps the purest white Rose of our gardens; its foliage is a pretty shade of light green.

The Hybrid *Rugosa*, Conrad F. Meyer, with large double pink sweet scented blooms, we at one time grew as a hedge of about seven feet high. It throws long, strong stems, which require tying down like a quick set hedge at the close of the growing season, and as is the case with *sericea pteracantha* it will make a substantial screen against the inroads of cattle.

In our own garden we have a hedge of mixed *Rugosas* which is quite satisfactory, though when planted with one variety the growth is naturally more uniform. However, our hedge looks well almost throughout the year. The blossoms—white, pink and rosy magenta—come in May and continue till in early autumn they are followed by large red berries, which in their turn give place to the gold and amber tints of the autumn foliage. *Rugosas* are very accommodating

in the matter of pruning. They will do quite fairly well if one forgets to prune them at all, but they make denser, and on the whole more satisfactory, hedges if pruned rather hard in early spring.

The Rugosas are specially useful at the seaside, for they will stand the salt laden winds better than any other class of Roses. The nearly allied form, *R. nipponiensis*, also makes a good hedge, only requiring the removal of straying suckers.

Mr. Gifford Woolley, in his useful little book "Roses and How to Excel with Them," strongly recommends the Noisette Alister Stella Gray as being very suitable for a natural hedge, and though I have not seen it used for this purpose, I can well believe from its upright and shrubby growth and its long season of bloom that it would make a good garden hedge six or seven feet high.

Two of Mr. Pemberton's Hybrid Musks, the yellow *Danaë* and the gleaming white *Moonlight*, are quite suitable for hedges about five feet high. *Moonlight* is specially good on account of the strong rods of dark red wood clothed with dark foliage which it throws up from the base and the lasting qualities of its great panicles of bloom.

In growing *Moonlight* as a hedge we must be careful to cut out the inferior old wood and lay in the long rods of new wood each spring. The same rule applies to the fragrant and thornless Hybrid Bourbon *Zéphirine Drouhin*. We find this Rose satisfactory for a hedge if given good cultivation and careful training, but it does not grow into a "natural hedge" in the way the Rugosas and Sweet Briars will do.

Perhaps no Roses are so frequently used for hedges as the Sweet Briars, and rightly so, for the "surpassing sweetness" of their foliage adds much to the pleasure of the garden.

Years ago, when living at Harrow, our way to the Stanmore Golf Course took us past a garden round which was growing a dwarf hedge of Sweet Briars; the delicious scent emanating from this hedge was so grateful that we resolved whenever opportunity should occur to plant such a hedge ourselves.

This resolve we carried out when we came to our present garden. We ordered the common Sweet Briar (*Rosa Rubiginosa*) and planted it at the southern extremity of our garden, but the resulting hedge, instead of being of low growth and erect rather stiff habit, threw up straggling stems about six feet high, which have to be tied down in the same way as *Rugosa* Conrad F. Meyer.

We had evidently been supplied with the form of Sweet Briar known as *Rosa Micrantha*. Major Woolley-Dod, in "British Roses," points out the difference between this and the true *Rosa Eglanteria*, in which the leaves are more fragrant and the flowers larger and brighter in colour. *Rosa Micrantha* is more common in hedgerows and thickets than *Eglanteria*; it is not to be confused with the Hybrid *Gallica* *R. Macrantha*. For the reasons I have given the *Eglanteria* is superior as a garden plant, unless a tall hedge is required, in which case Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweet Briars might be used. These can be made into a splendid hedge some eight feet high; in June and early July they should be a sheet of bloom. The most vigorous varieties are Amy Robsart (deep rose), Anne of Geierstein (crimson), Jeannie Deans (rosy crimson) and Julia Mannering (pale pink). Lord and Lady Penzance, of fawn and coppery tints, are very pretty but not so vigorous as the others I have named. These Penzance Sweet Briars also need careful thinning and training if the base of the hedge is to be kept well covered.

The Hybrid Sweet Briar, Janet's Pride, grows naturally into a thick bush about seven feet high, and would be excellent where a tall hedge is required. Nothing is more delightful than the common Sweet Briar when grown as a hedge some three feet high and planted round a Rose garden, for though the blooming of these Briars is somewhat short the fragrance of the foliage is an ample compensation, and their ruddy hips are much appreciated in late autumn by the black-birds and thrushes of our gardens.

In spite of the number and diversity of our Hybrid Teas, there are none which are quite first class for this particular purpose. Two of

the best are the crimson Gruss an Teplitz and the yellow Gustave Regis; both, however, need skilful cultivation and training to prevent their becoming leggy at the base, a fatal defect in a hedge of any sort.

The list I have given is by no means exhaustive. Among the old fashioned summer Roses there are many that might be useful as hedge Roses. In a Scotch garden I have seen a hedge of the old velvety crimson Tuscany flowering profusely as late as September, and the blush pink Maiden's Blush, a variety of *Rosa Alba*, is sometimes grown for the purpose. My readers will doubtless think of many other suitable sorts.

All I would emphasise in closing the subject is that hedge Roses need just as good cultivation as bedding Roses. The ground should be dug a depth of three feet and filled in with manure and good turfy soil; the best possible plants should be procured in the autumn and be firmly planted. In the following spring the plants should be cut back in order to ensure a thick base to the hedge. Throughout the summer the ground should be cultivated with hoe and fork, and in subsequent springs the grower, having observed the habit of his, or her Roses, will prune and train them according to the effect he wishes to produce, and will, I trust, remember that as the goodness in the soil is exhausted it must be restored by means of liquid manure given in the summer time, or, if this is difficult, by adding fresh turfy loam to the roots in the autumn, for "He who would have beautiful Roses in his garden must have beautiful Roses in his heart; he must love them well and always." These are the opening words of Dean Hole's classic, and we need no better maxim for our guidance in our work as Rose growers.

PHYLLIS BIDE.
(Climbing Polyantha.)

Raised by S. BIDE & SONS, Farnham.

Awarded a Certificate of Merit at the Autumn Show, 1923.

A very pretty perpetual flowering polyantha variety of fairly vigorous habit, the plant growing to the height of about 6-ft. The blooms, which are produced in loose sprays, are almost double. The colour is pale gold, tipped with pale pink. The foliage handsome, and free of mildew. Altogether a charming Rose. I saw plants growing in the raiser's nursery at the end of September lovely. In commerce.



PHYLLIS BIDE (Climb. poly.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

A SPRIG OF ROSEMARY.

By the Rev. JOSEPH H. PEMBERTON, Havering-atte-Bower, Essex.

In the language of flowers an offering of a bunch of rosemary stands for remembrance, and the writer of these brief notes offers, not by any means a bunch, but just a sprig of rosemary caused by the happy gathering of Rosarians at the dinner at Hotel Metropole on September 20th, 1923, to celebrate the attainment of the 10,000 membership of the National Rose Society. That dinner was another milestone reached by the National Rose Society. It is true the Society had already passed several milestones in its career, one of the greatest perhaps being when the Society decided, after considerable hesitation, and viewed with trepidation by some, and carried by one vote only, to leave the Crystal Palace and hold its Metropolitan Show in the Temple Gardens in 1901. It was, however, not so much the change of venue from the Crystal Palace to the Temple that caused the trepidation, but the fact that by the change the whole of the expenses would have to be borne by the Society. The older members of the Council had in view the financial aspect of the Society's first Show, held in St. James' Hall in 1877, and in the year of the change the Society possessed a membership of 500 only. To venture to break loose from leading strings and run alone is a milestone in the life of any child—it was certainly a great milestone in the life of the National Rose Society. With the passing of that milestone the increase in membership was remarkable, and the writer believes he is correct in stating that between the first Temple Show and the second in the following year (1902) the membership of the Society rose from 500 to 2,000.

Another milestone, surely, was reached in 1912, the year of the International Horticultural Exhibition, inaugurated by the Royal Horticultural Society, and held at Chelsea, when the National Rose Society entertained at dinner as guests many of the leading Rosarians of the Continent. It was a great gathering, "*très intime*," said our French brothers. A happy fellowship of Rose lovers was cemented, the strength of which the war of nations failed to break down. We knew that come what may there could be no flag-wagging in the Kingdom of the Queen of Flowers.

And now let us refer to the Rose Dinner of 1923, and express a hope that this pleasant gathering soon may be repeated. Why not make it an annual event? In proposing the toast of prosperity to the National Rose Society Mr. Darlington gave an interesting outline of the rise and development of the Society. To some of us who had been associated with the National Rose Society from its birth to the present time we knew his remarks were true, and we hope the speech will be published in some form or other so that posterity may possess an historical record of the first 46 years of the National Rose Society.

Naturally, to an old member the dinner brought up memories, happy memories of past Rosarians, and to their memories the writer offers this sprig of rosemary—"That's for Remembrance."

The first to come before us is Dean Hole—Reynolds Hole, as we first knew him, before he was carted away to Rochester, away from his Roses, away from his men at busy Nottingham. Why, oh why, was he not made the first Bishop of Southwell! A man of immortal memories, tall, broad shoulders upright; in appearance every inch a priest and to whom you could take your troubles; the loving eyes, the winning smile; a man of the world notwithstanding. Of his eloquence it is needless to dilate—his books are evidence. It is true he was for some years President of the Society, but the claims of clerical work, and they were great, caused him, much against his will, to be absent from the presidential chair. Nevertheless, the Dean had a large place in his heart for Roses. The writer remembers

when at the Reading Church Congress, the Dean concluded a stirring appeal to working men, his audience cheered and cheered and cheered. The Dean rose up three times and bowed. But the cheering continued. The Dean then said, "My brothers, I have spoken, I haven't sung a comic song." Quick came a reply from one in the audience, "Well, if you have nothing more to say tell us about the Roses," and the cheering came again. Such was his personality. Again, at the Church Congress at Rhyl in October, the Dean was listed to address a working men's meeting. The managers telegraphed to the writer to bring some Roses with him to place on the speaker's table. At the meeting the Dean in his opening words said, "My brothers, I ought to be the happiest man in this room to-night, for I have before me two of the things I love most on earth, the working men and the Roses." At once these words placed him *en rapport* with his audience.

Another member of the past springs into mind in the person of the Rev. H. Honeywood D'Ombraïn, an enthusiastic supporter of Dean Hole in founding the Society, and a grower and exhibitor of Roses before the Society existed. He became the sole Honorary Secretary in the infancy of the National Rose Society. Quick to grasp a point, when his mind was made up it was difficult to move him. He seemed to regard the Society as his own child—those associated with him were but nurses; his word was law. The growth of the Society made it imperative to have a joint Honorary Secretary, and this was forthcoming in the person of Edward Mawley, a gentleman above all things and beloved by his generation. Let Mr. D'Ombraïn describe him :—

There are many members of the Society who know something of the accurate and painstaking labour of my brother Secretary, but no one knows them so well as myself. Accustomed by his previous scientific training to accuracy of statement and careful consideration to minute details, he has brought these to bear on all matters, financial and otherwise, pertaining to the Society's operations. Bringing to his work, then, great patience,

an unruffled temper and great courtesy, he has been enabled to avoid much of that friction which is inseparable more or less in the management of societies where personal interests are involved. I little thought on that dull December morning eighteen years ago, when I had the audacity to ask Rose growers to meet together for the purpose of founding a National Society, that in that quiet and unobtrusive gentleman who, with his usual retiring ways, was ensconced in a corner of the room, I should find one who for so many years was to be my fellow labourer in the secretariat; but so it was.—“*Rosarians' Year Book*,” 1895.

In those early days Pockin, of Hereford, must not be overlooked. He grew a field of Roses, and was a leading exhibitor. His articles on Roses, which appeared in the pages of “*The Journal of Horticulture*,” under the pen name of “*Herefordshire Incumbent*,” did so much to enlighten and enthuse the writer of this article.

“There were giants in the land” at that time, among which were R. N. G. Baker, of Exeter, and T. Jowitt, of Hereford. It is true they had won their position as exhibitors before the rise of the National Rose Society, but they continued to compete after it was formed. They were ardent exhibitors and great rivals. Messrs. Cranston, of King’s Acre, had offered a sixty guinea Challenge Cup for amateurs at the Crystal Palace, a trophy to be won outright in the course of a few years by a process of elimination. At last the only competitors left in were Baker and Jowitt, and on this occasion, I believe I am correct in stating that, both chartered special trains to convey their Roses to London, the one from Exeter, the other from Hereford.

Later on Mr. Whitwell, of Darlington, came to the front. He was ably assisted by his wife, Janet. A seedling Rose of the Penzance Briar type, which was discovered in their garden and shown to Mr. D’Ombrain when there for the Darlington Rose Show, was at once named “*Janet’s Pride*.” The characteristic of Mr. Whitwell’s Roses was their remarkable size and freshness. They were all flat topped, of

the Mervielle de Lyon and Her Majesty type. When the fashion set in for Roses with high pointed centres Mr. Whitwell was challenged, and challenged successfully, by other amateurs.

Another leading amateur was T. B. Hall, of Rockferry, a man of charming personality and an excellent host. For the most part his Roses were not large, but were noted for beauty of form and brilliant colour. He was the chief supporter and manager of the Wirral Rose Society. The Wirral Rose Show was one of the leading Shows of the season. The prizes were good—£7 for 36, amateurs, for instance—and the Show was attended by most of the chief growers of Great Britain, by trade and amateurs.

Now it is well here to note that these amateurs to whose memory we have offered a twig went about the country, East, West, North and South, travelled with their boxes and staged their own flowers. From start to finish they cultivated the Roses themselves, not by deputy.

Other names of past amateurs came into mind at the dinner—Smallbones of Cambridge, Foster Melliar of Ipswich, Herbert Benstead of Maidstone, and T. W. Girdlestone, the two last named doing so much to promote the introduction of classes for decorative Roses in the National Rose Society schedules. Two other leading amateur exhibitors of decorative Roses must be mentioned, Alfred Tate and H. V. Machin. With all these the writer has had most friendly relations in competition. There are many others too numerous to mention whose features flashed into focus at the dinner.

Of the leading trade exhibitors who have passed from us, two stand out prominently in the memory of the writer, Ben Cant, as we all called him, and George Prince, for these two, in most kindly fashion, offered the young beginner the right hand of fellowship. An encouraging letter from Ben Cant complimenting the new comer on the way he had staged his Roses resulted in a visit from him. Ben evidently expected to see a large collection, and when we had finished our round said, "And now let me see your Teas." He was surprised

to find he had seen all. From Ben Cant the writer received most valuable advice. George Prince was the introducer of Roses cultivated on the seedling Briar. It was at the time when Dwarf Roses were grown chiefly on Manetti, when the majority of amateurs grew them as standards. The writer's stock when he first exhibited at the Crystal Palace comprised standards only, about 70 all told. With its customary reluctance to adopt new methods, the idea of growing Roses on seedling Briars was regarded as a fad by the National Rose Society. After the judging George Prince came to me, had a talk, and in the end converted me to the superiority of Dwarf Roses to those on standards. He supplied me with my first lot of Dwarf Roses grown on seedling Briar, and one has never regretted it.

Then there were the two Pauls, George and William. George Paul has been so recently called away that one can hardly realise we shall see his face again no more. To the very last he assisted in setting up those handsome groups which were a prominent feature at the Royal Horticultural Society's Temple Garden and Chelsea Shows. In early days, when specimen blooms were staged *au naturel* without artificial contrivance, George Paul was hard to beat. But when the vogue for high pointed Roses were demanded, a demand assisted by tying and dressing the flowers, he ceased by degrees from competing in those classes. The dressing of blooms was to him and his keen foreman, George Gater, a thing abhorrent. It is to the efforts of George Paul that the regulation 14 of the National Rose Society on dressing is primarily due, and one regrets that judges of Roses in boxes or otherwise are not more alert to the wording of the regulation, "Dressing so as to alter its character."

William Paul was not a prominent exhibitor at the National Rose Society exhibitions. Like his cousin George, he set up leading groups at the Royal Horticultural Society's great shows. William was a literary Rosarian. He had an extensive library of works on Roses, some very valuable editions, and it was a great pleasure to the writer to call and see him in his library, to sit at his feet and learn interesting facts on Rose species and Rose history.

Both Pauls were raisers of Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers, I understand, were cross-fertilized in the open, the pips ripened in the open, the seed sown in the open, and promising seedlings propagated from plants in the seedling bed. Not so with Henry Bennett, of Stapleford, the raiser of many Hybrid Teas. He was a farmer and more or less an amateur. His seedlings were what are now termed "pedigree Roses," crossed and raised under glass. One believes he was the originator of the Hybrid Tea. A few Hybrid Teas certainly were in cultivation before his time, but they were not officially recognised as such. The writer has a vivid recollection of two notable Roses, Mrs. John Laing and Her Majesty, which Henry Bennett staged in boxes of 24 each at the National Rose Society's Metropolitan Exhibition at South Kensington. These two new seedlings created a sensation, as well they might. The size of Her Majesty was astonishing—great wide flat rosy pink flowers carried on thick stiff stems. The exquisite form and sweet perfume of Mrs. John Laing won our admiration. It was all very wonderful. But by the modern developments in size, due in great measure to the labour of Alex. Dickson and Hugh, these two have now been surpassed. Nevertheless, in Bennett's day, when amateurs were in possession of Her Majesty, this Rose was found to be too large to be staged with other Roses unless it was put in the corner of the box.

One could say more of other past trade and amateur Rosarians, but these brief notes must suffice, for, after all, one is not offering a bunch, but just a simple sprig of rosemary.

THE JOY OF ROSES.

By Mrs. F. A. SIMONDS, Wokingham.

Inbred in the hearts of us all is the love of Roses, and it is an inheritance that has been handed down to us from time immemorial. It would be difficult to say definitely which English poet first sang the praises of the Rose, but in an old poem, dated about 1350, written by an anonymous author, we read, " the Rose rayleth her rode " (clothes herself in red) and surely the " fresshe flowrs white and redde " of which Chaucer a few years later speaks, must be the forerunner of our modern Rose.

Drayton, in the middle of the Sixteenth Century, speaks of " a bed of Roses, bewitching with their grace," and in this connection it is very interesting to recall that at the Summer Rose Show of 1923 a tiny pink Rose, tightly curled, called Spong, was to be seen, which is, I believe, one of the earliest of the garden Roses, possibly the self-same Roses which the poet praised.

For centuries the Rose has been the symbol of innocence, the symbol of love, and in the old-fashioned York and Lancaster Rose, found in only too few gardens to-day, we are reminded of the fact that once in English history the Rose was the emblem used by both the opposing sides in Civil War.

This love of Roses is indeed a goodly heritage, and proudest thought of all for us in this country, the Queen of Flowers has been since the days of the Tudors, the emblem of the English Kings.

Roses suit every mood and every age. Children love them, and

amongst the medley of little flowers they grow in their tiny gardens they generally give pride of place to their Rose tree. I remember my own earliest garden, a minute space measured by feet, almost by inches, and with a straggling box edge. I remember that I loved it and was truly proud of it (looking back it is a mystery to me that anything grew when I think of the treatment the garden received), and though I have no recollection of anything else that grew there, I can still recall the Baroness Rothschild in the centre, and I can never now see that Rose without a picture coming to my mind of my childhood's garden. Have not most of us some such memory? So often there is one Rose in particular that recalls the joys of childhood and one's first home. It may be just the sight of the Rose that climbed outside our mother's window, it may be that one Rose alone will recall some well loved Rose garden where the Queen of Flowers rioted in glorious profusion, but whatever it is, we most of us have joyous memories of childhood and Roses, all intermingled, and for those memories we owe our grateful thanks to the flower we love the best.

In addition to the joy of memory there is the joy of colour, and for this the modern Rose grower must claim the prize. Joyous though the memories of long ago Rose gardens are to us, yet the garden has far more diverse and glowing colours than those of days gone by.

Think of those glorious two-shaded pink to orange blooms, of which Lyon, introduced in 1905, was the forerunner. With the introduction of Lyon, followed by Juliet, began that wonderful series of apricot coloured Roses, of which Irish Elegance, Irish Fireflame, Madame Edouard Herriot, Ophelia, Madame Butterfly (the Rose that stands pre-eminent for decorative work) and a whole host of others, have resulted in such glorious colour effects.

And mingling with these new tints there is also the crimson of General McArthur, the deep red of Richmond, or the velvety texture of Liberty, the vivid pink of La France or Mme. Abel Chatenay, the

golden yellow of *Maréchal Niel*, the pure white of *Frau Karl Druschki*, or that wonderful little climber, *Aimée Vibert*, and a host of others too many to name, all combine to provide a feast of colour and contrast which fills us throughout the time of *Roses* with never-ending delight. Truly the joy of colour is one of the greatest of all the *Rose-joys*. But though our present-day *Rose* gardens undoubtedly contain far more variety of colour yet it is very interesting to notice the various hues in which the colours of the *Rose* appear to the old English poets. I can find no early reference to a yellow *Rose*, although I believe the yellow Austrian *Briar* dates from about the 14th Century, and the many shades of pink, white and red are freely described, chiefly by poets writing in praise of their lady.

In the Sixteenth Century, for instance, *Spencer* speaks of "her ruddy cheeks like unto *Roses* red." *Carew*, sending a bunch of *Roses* to his love, tells her that

"The white will tell you how I languish
And the red express my anguish."

Milton, in the earlier part of the 15th Century, describes the pavement of heaven as "Impurpled with Celestial *Roses*." *Shakespeare*, in his sonnets, refers to "the deep vermilion of the *Rose*," and again describes how "the *Rosebuds* fearfully on thorns did stand, one blushing shame, another white despair, a third, nor red, nor white, had stol'n of both." *Strode*, in his "Ode upon the Blush of a Faire Ladye," sings of the "ruddy *Rose*," and in another ode upon a similar subject describes how the *Rose*, originally white, upon the lady blushing, "with red was dight." *Somerville*, nearly a hundred years later, speaks of the *Rose* "with gay vermilion bright."

So these early poets knew the joy of colour, too, and rejoiced in it as we do.

Then there is the joy of scent, and though I think a red *Rose*, such as *Hugh Dickson*, with its warm sweet fragrance straight from the sun to its heart, is one of the most perfect scents in the world (it seems the very embodiment of a sunny day in summer time),

yet the old fashioned Sweet Briar, Musk, Damask and Cabbage Roses have a wonderful sweetness all their own. It is always interesting to notice the effect that scent has on memory, and the fragrance of these dearly loved old Roses invariably recalls happy days of long ago. The joy of scent seems always to have been the prerogative of the Rose. Drayton, continuing his description of a bed of Roses, says, "So wondrous sweet they were, that they perfumed the place."

The rare Ben Johnson speaks of the "Rosy wreath" he sent to Celia, and which, when she returned it, "smells, I swear, not of itself, but thee."

Christopher Marlowe, writing at the same time, tells his love how "he will make her beds of Roses, and a thousand fragrant posies," and Spencer speaks of the "Sweetness of the Rose and of the Eglantine." Shakespeare tells of the "Sweet Musk Roses," and a century later still Akenside refers to the "Fragrance of the Rose."

We complain bitterly of our bad summers, our wet summers, our cold summers, of our English climate altogether, yet despite our revilings, somehow or other, when we look back on the Rose garden, whether it is to reflect in the winter of the summer just gone, or to recall mentally all the gardens we have known and loved, we seem always to have a vision in the mind's eye of green lawns, of summer sunshine, an impression of graciousness, if I may so term it, that is the very essence of the Rose. She is wonderful in her beauty and her fragrance wherever she blooms, but as the shadows lengthen on a summer afternoon, and the heat of the day declines, she always appeals to me as being most perfect, so lovely that one is loth to leave her, but when reluctantly one turns away, it is in the sure knowledge that all through the cool silent night she is waiting, true and steadfast, and in the morning she will still be there, dewy and fragrant, to welcome us again after her night of peace.

We may well love Roses, but I like to feel that Roses love us, too, and will bloom their sweetest in the gardens where they receive

most love. Recently I was told of a tiny garden in a smoky town—nothing would grow despite every effort and untiring care, for every enemy of flowers that the cities have, abounded in that garden, but there was one Rose tree that lived, and I shall never forget the pride and the delight with which the owner told me that this summer it “had one bloom which lived a very long time.”

There is the joy of planning, of arranging where the Rose garden is to be, what the surroundings shall be, the number and shape of the beds, then the colour scheme, and finally, hardest of all, which Roses to put in the garden and which to reject, all of which takes an infinite amount of care, time and thought, but gives the Rose enthusiast the utmost enjoyment from start to finish.

And, lastly, there is the joy of fulfilment; when all these things are done to the very best of our skill and ability, when we have decided finally whose advice to accept and whose to reject, when we have patiently waited through the winter that follows our autumn of planning, choosing, and working, and then, when the summer comes again and we find our schemes have succeeded beyond our imaginings, and the Rose garden where we have spent so many hours and worked so hard, even though it be the purest labour of love, filled with the Roses we love best, then indeed one of the greatest of earthly joys is ours, the joy of achievement, and we can truly say with the old 14th Century poet:—

“Of a Rose, a lovely Rose,
Of a Rose is al myn song,
Blyssid be the time the Rose sprong.”





A BASKET OF LOS ANGELES (H.T.).

GROWING BULBS IN ROSE BEDS.

By H. R. DARLINGTON, Potters Bar.

“ I do hold it,” said Lord Bacon, “ in the royal ordering of gardens there ought to be gardens for all the months in the year, in which, severally, things of beauty may be then in season.” Then he gives a list of them, a wonderful mixture of bulbs, plants and fruits, from which I pick out the following :—

“ For December, January and the latter part of November you must take evergreens. There followeth for the latter part of January and February the mezereon tree, which then blossoms, crocus vernus, both the yellow and the grey, primroses, anemones, the early tulip.”

For March, violets, the early daffodil, sweet briar(!).

In April foliow . . . the tulip, the pale daffodil.

In May and June come pinks of all sorts, especially the blush pink, Roses of all kinds except the Musk, which comes later. In July . . . Musk Roses, in October and the beginning of November Roses cut or removed to come late.

“ These particulars,” he adds, “ are for the climate of London, but my meaning is perceived that you may have *ver perpetuum* (constant spring) as the place affords.”

Now Lord Bacon's garden was to be of princely proportions, “ for the contents ought not well to be under 30 acres of ground,” and those of us who have to deal with a garden one-tenth the size of his ideal must cut our coat according to our cloth, and of necessity modify

somewhat the spaciousness of his plan. His general views, however (save for a certain meretricious affection for coloured glass) are as sound to-day as at the time he wrote, now more than four centuries ago. And those of us who live much in our gardens all through the year are surely well advised if we try to prolong its floral interest through as many months as we are able.

With a garden of the area contemplated by Lord Bacon one might, and doubtless would, accomplish this end by devoting certain parts to the different seasons, but if we are to produce this continuous effect in a much smaller garden it can only be done by something resembling super-position of effect. I do not, of course, suggest placing one plant on the top of another, but so to arrange the planting of the beds, or at least the principal ones, that flowering of one species may follow another each in its due season.

Our Roses of the present day give a far longer period of bloom than did those of Lord Bacon's time. It will be noticed he gives May and June for all Roses except the Musk Rose, which he places in July, after which there is nothing but the "Roses cut or removed" to flower late, which he expects them to do in October or November. I fear that at this season he would not get any very satisfactory blooming from those so treated. I have myself tried this method, rather to see what would happen than in any confidence of good flowering, but the result has been poor. It must be remembered that in comparing Lord Bacon's seasons with our own nearly a fortnight must be allowed for the difference between old style and new style. In this country we made the change in the middle of XVIII Century (1752), when 11 days were omitted, while Russia, who did not make the change till 1900, had to omit 13 days. The beginning of May in Lord Bacon's reckoning would correspond approximately to the middle of the month in our time.

Many of the early flowering Rose species in our gardens at present open in the first or second week of May, while the dog briar of our hedges opens in the London area about the 14th of June, and from thence onwards, down to well on in November, we can be fairly sure

of a sufficient supply of garden Roses. What we want therefore is a means of filling the gap between November and May so far as may be practicable. December and January are difficult months to deal with in this respect. Lord Bacon had to rely on evergreens, and these we cannot satisfactorily introduce into our Rose beds. In other beds that can be entirely emptied at the end of the summer I have tried planting out little evergreens grown in pots for the purpose, but I doubt if the result was worth the trouble, and I have long discontinued doing so. In beds where Roses are grown, unless they have been recently moved, the plants of most varieties, and particularly the Teas and Chinas, will often retain some foliage until pruning time, so that the beds continue to look occupied throughout the winter.

In the struggle for sunlight and existence that occurred long ago, the foliage trees succeeded in overtopping the lower growers, but the spring bulbs learned to store their reserve material during the previous summer, and, by taking advantage of the leaflessness of their taller brethren during the earlier months of the year, to grow beneath them and produce their flowers and leaves in the early spring. It is to these chiefly that we must look to decorate our beds before the Roses begin to grow after their spring pruning. We are thus only making use of the order of precedence in flowering which Nature herself has provided for us.

Even by this means it is difficult to find anything that will help us very much in December and January.

The earliest bulbs to flower which are suitable for our purpose are the snowdrops and winter aconite, and both these may be used in appropriate places. I would not myself use them for the more conspicuous beds where we grow our bedding Roses, but rather place them round some of the bushes of Rose species and among the hedges of Sweet Briar that are often used in the outskirts of the Rose garden. I fancy that they do not readily submit to the constant hoeing that becomes necessary in the later part of the year, and prefer sites where they are likely to be less disturbed; moreover their beauty is comparatively of a retiring order, and while they are very pleasing nestling

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under the shelter of the big bushes they look somewhat out of place in more prominent positions. These retired corners are the places to grow the spring and autumn hardy cyclamen.

For practical purposes the ordinary snowdrop, *galanthus nivalis*, is the first to flower, and the time of the earliest blossoms depends to a great extent on the season. I have once seen it in flower before the end of the year, and I notice that Mr. Smee, the author of "My Garden," records having had the same experience. It is much more usual, however, to find the first flowers towards the middle or end of January, and February generally comes in before the batches of bulbs are fully out.

It is rather curious that Lord Bacon, in his list of early flowering plants, omits the snowdrop, and it is not easy to say why he has failed to notice it, and perhaps it is almost equally strange that snowdrops are never mentioned in Shakespeare under that or any other name.

The snowdrop was known to Parkinson, who calls it "the lesser early bulbous violet" or *leucojum bulbosum præcox minus*. He knew three varieties under the name *leucojum bulbosum*. That which he calls *leucojum bulbosum præcox majus* was almost certainly the spring snowflake, but the two lesser sorts he names are, from the figure he gives, clearly the snowdrop. Of "*minus*" he says, "This lesser kind riseth up with two narrow grayish green leaves, between which cometh forth the stalke, 5 or 6 inches high, bearing one small pendulous flower, consisting of three white leaves, which are small and pointed standing on the outside and having three other shorter leaves* which seem like a cup in the middle making the form of an heart, with a greene tippe or spot at the broad end or edge; the seed is whitish enclosed in long and round heads like the former (i.e., *majus*) but lesser; the roote is like a small daffodil with a blackish gray coate, and quickly divideth into many of-sets.

* This character distinguishes the snowdrop from the snowflake. In the latter the petals are all of equal length, and Parkinson so describes his *leucojum bulbosum præcox majus*.

“ There is another (‘minus Byzantinus’) of this kinde that came among other bulbous rootes from Constantinople and differeth in nothing from it but that it is a little greater both in root, leafe and flower.”

And of the time of flowering, “ The two lesser sorts doe most commonly flower in February, if the weather be anything milde, or at the furthest in the beginning of March.” To-day that would be the middle of January and the middle of February. For the explanation of the use of this seemingly most inappropriate name *leucojum*, which Parkinson translates bulbous violet, we have to go back to Theophrastus, who in treating of “ herbs which have bulbous or fleshy roots,” says “ There are also several kinds of plants of the same class as *muscaria* . . . such as snowdrop (*τὸ λευκόϊον*). . . These belong to this class only in having round roots, for in colour they are white ” (Theo. VII, xiii, 9). He probably only meant to indicate a white flower, for he gives the same name to the stock (*mathiola*), in which Parkinson follows him.†

The Byzantine snowdrop may sometimes be obtained from the bulb dealers imported in the summer, and will flower earlier than the common snowdrop, but, like the autumn flowering snowdrops, it is apt to disappear in English gardens unless specially treated, and is not suited for the rough usage bulbs have to suffer in Rose beds.

After the snowdrops we get the crocus. First, if we exclude the early species, such as *imperati*, which flowers with the snowdrop, there comes the familiar yellow crocus, followed, as Lord Bacon noted, by the greys and blues. We find the crocus* in Shakespeare but not under that name; he calls it saffron, a term which in his time was not

† The earliest reference to the snowdrop under that name which I have come across is in Evelyn *Kal. Hort.*, 81, December—“ Flowers in prime—snow flowers or drops ” 1664. But the Oxford Dictionary also gives a reference to Boyle on “ Colour ” of the same year. “ Those purely white flowers that appear about the end of the winter and are commonly called snowdrops.” Mr. Boyles, however, states that he has found an earlier reference in Johnson’s Edition of Gerrard published in 1633. “ My Garden in Spring,” p. 40.

confined to the saffron-bearing crocus (*C. sativus*), but included all the race and even extended to the colchicums. The saffron appears in five of the plays (e.g., *Winter's Tale*, Act iv, Scene 3, "I must have saffron to colour the warden pies"). The obvious use of the crocus is to use it as an edging plant, and very bright does the crocus make the garden in the spring sunshine. For mass effect the yellow may have precedence, and however bad the weather it is so strong and hardy that it takes little note of the storm. The whites, greys and blues are, I think, individually much more beautiful, particularly if one picks them and brings them indoors to look at their markings and fine coloured stigmata of orange or even nearly scarlet hues, but they are much more readily damaged by the weather, and seem to me to be even more affected by the garden mouse, which is usually the great enemy of this race. The yellow crocus suffers from nothing but the sparrows, who, if food be scarce, will sometimes play great havoc among the yellow blossoms.

I said that the crocus was obviously an edging plant, but this is not the most effective way to grow it. It looks at its best when scattered over the beds, and the greys and blues are particularly lovely grown in this way.

I did not at first plant it in this way knowingly; with me it was quite accidental. All my crocuses were planted as edgings, but in the process of hoeing, digging in manure, and re-making the beds in some places, the crocus, or a certain number of them, got scattered over the beds, and where they have been allowed so to remain the result has been quite pleasing. The crocus must be a very strong and vigorous plant, for it is often surprising from what a depth in the ground the corms will push up their shoots and flower as if they liked it. I think these deeply placed corms have usually been accidentally dug in, but Mr. Bowles has explained how it is that by a natural process the young bulb may be pulled deep into the ground by the action of its starch roots, which wither as the season advances, dragging down the corm. However this be, whether the corms are just below the surface or a foot deep seems to make little difference to their flowering.

Following the snowdrops and crocuses come the squills, *chionodoxas* and *muscaris*. The *chionodoxas* are specially useful, and may be planted freely among Roses without detriment. I have found that *chionodoxa lucillæ* and *sardensis* are the best for this purpose; they seed freely and hybridise with one another, and if the Roses be pruned early the beds are all blue with their pretty flowers in early March. Their foliage dies down sooner than that of the daffodil, and the beds may be freely hoed without regard to them. They seem to suffer but little from the summer hoeing and come up next year as if they had never been disturbed. The beautiful larger and grey form, *chionodoxa gigantea*, may also be used, but requires more care, and I prefer to grow it where it will be less disturbed. The squills will also take care of themselves if not planted too near the surface, and a bed dotted over with *scilla siberica* looks cheerful and bright in the early spring sunshine. *Muscaris*, or grape hyacinths, I have only used for edging. *M. conicum*, or "heavenly blue," is strong, and increases rapidly, and is, I think, the best, but the early and tiny *azureum* (light blue) is very pretty.

Next come the daffodils and tulips. Daffodils, according to the varieties employed, may be had in flower from the end of February, when we usually get *pallidus præcox* and *minimus* in flower, until the middle of May, when the season closes with the Pheasant Eye, *poeticus recurvus*, and the gardenia flowered, *recurvus floripleno*, which may last till the end of the month.

In planting the beds with the different varieties of daffodils regard should be had to the time of pruning the Roses, which form the permanent occupants. Thus I like to put early flowering kinds of daffodils, such as Henry Irving, Golden Spur and *obvallaris* (the Tenby daffodil) among Roses that will be pruned early in March; formerly these were the H.P.'s, but now these are disappearing I usually select H.T.'s of which I have more than one bed, and choose that which will receive earliest attention.

The advantage of having more than one bed of Roses of the same variety is that one can prune one of them three weeks or so earlier

than the other and so ensure a greater continuity of flowers of the variety throughout the season, and advantage may be taken of this in selecting the daffodil to occupy the bed.

The later flowering varieties, chiefly of the poeticus section, I usually reserve for the beds of Tea Roses, which, of course, are the latest to be pruned. The very late poeticus recurvus is, I think, best reserved for the edges of the beds and should not be planted among the Roses.

In planting care should be taken not to plant too thickly, and a limit of about twice as many bulbs as Rose plants should not be exceeded. If the bulbs are confined, as some prefer, to the edges of the beds, this is, of course, of less importance.

Daffodils increase rapidly in the rich soil of Rose beds, and should, if possible, be lifted every two years; the bulbs after lifting may be divided and either a proportion of them at once replanted, or the whole dried off and stored till autumn. It is better to lift the bulbs too early than too late, both for the welfare of the Roses and the bulbs themselves. I usually begin to do this before the end of May, and it should be finished by the middle of June. So far as I have been able to ascertain it makes little difference whether, when the bulbs are lifted, the foliage is immediately removed, or if it is left on and allowed to die off, and detached later. If, however, the bulbs are to be divided when lifted, great care should be taken in doing this or some of the bulbs will be destroyed by pulling the base from off the bulbs, when they become useless, and I think that no attempt should be made to remove the roots until the bulbs are quite dry.

After the bulbs have been lifted from among the Roses it is important to give the bed a good soaking of water, unless the weather be very wet. If this is done the Roses suffer no damage, but if it is omitted and the weather be dry some wilting of the foliage and consequent deterioration of the flowers is likely to follow.

For planting among Roses tulips are in some ways to be preferred, for their foliage is less abundant than that of daffodils, and they may

be planted later in the autumn. They are, however, liable to be attacked by green fly, which may spread to the Roses, while I never remember seeing green fly on daffodils.

There are no doubt certain disadvantages in growing daffodils and tulips among Roses, and they are principally these: (1) They increase the difficulty of manuring the Roses; and (2) render the beds less easy to hoe.

(1) As to manuring, this difficulty is best overcome by digging in the manure carefully towards the end of January or during February when the position of the bulbs can just be seen but they have not begun to make any top growth.

(2) Hoeing among the Roses is certainly more difficult where there are bulbs, and it requires rather more care and time than when the beds contain only the Rose plants. The difficulty, however, is one that can be quite easily overcome, and the chief thing to remember is to begin to hoe early so that the ground is finely pulverised before it begins to get hard. No doubt a bulb may occasionally receive some injury, but if, as I have advised, the bulbs are not planted too closely together, this does not happen very often, and provided the bulbs have been planted at a reasonable depth the difficulty entirely disappears as the season advances.

In the early part of the year, while the daffodil foliage is still abundant, I have found that Barr's daffodil hoe, fixed to a long handle, is a very useful tool for the purpose of hoeing between the plants; another useful hoe is shaped like a half moon, and though it sometimes may cut off a few bulb leaves, it is easy to work with and does little damage. The best maxim, however, is "begin early and hoe often," and if, in addition, the bulbs are frequently lifted and divided, there ought to be no great difficulty in securing proper cultivation of the ground for the benefit of the Roses.

For a number of years before the war I was in the habit of noting the times of flowering of the different varieties, and perhaps it may be of interest to some if I give the dates of flowering of some of the

more common kinds, so that any who may follow my plan of growing their bulbs among Roses may arrange their beds so that they may come in flower aright in relation to Rose pruning. If pruning is not carried out before the daffodil flowers open they are apt to get badly bruised and scratched and to lose their value for cutting and bringing indoors.

It will be noticed that the time of flowering, particularly of the earlier varieties, varies a good deal according to the mildness or severity of the season. The dates given in each case are those on which the earliest flowers opened, and the main flowering of the variety will extend for about a fortnight or so after the dates named. Mild, cloudy weather is most favourable for a long display, hot sun, snow or hail bringing the flowering to an end more rapidly. I am inclined to think that the yellow trumpets last longest in fair condition from the point of view of furnishing colour in the garden.

Earliest and latest dates of flowering of daffodils noted over a period of five years :—

Variety.	Earliest Opening.	Latest Opening.
N. minimus	16th January	7th March
Pallidus Præcox	25th February	7th March
Golden Spur	19th February	21st March
Tenby	28th February	21st March
Henry Irving	29th February	21st March
Albatross	3rd March	4th April
Glory of Leiden	20th March	19th April
Emperor	23rd March	11th April
Lady Margaret		
Boscawen	23rd March	14th April
Mermaid	25th March	4th April
Alice Knights	26th March	4th April
Barri Conspicuus	27th March	21st April
Gloria Mundi	3rd April	27th April
Virgil	4th April	23rd April
White Lady	6th April	28th April
Moonbeam	27th April	5th May
Recurvus	26th April	5th May

ROSE GROWING IN SCOTLAND.

By JOHN BELL, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.

One fine evening in August—one of the very few fine evenings we have enjoyed this year in the West of Scotland—I sat in my garden surrounded by my Roses, and my thoughts wandered over a period of the last quarter of a century and more, during which time I had been growing Roses more or less assiduously, the assiduity increasing with the passing of the years, thanks to the efforts of those persevering fellows the hybridists, professional and amateur, who each successive season put the most alluring novelties before one, with descriptive power and charming illustration, that a poor struggling amateur such as myself could not resist, and thus the collection increased and the Rose growing fever became more virulent. To go no further back than the beginning of this century, what Rose grower worthy of the name could resist the advent of that grand variety, Frau Karl Druschki (1900), still the premier white; Pharisi er (1901); and was not 1905 a disastrous year for one's pocket?—and a Scotsman's pocket is supposed to be of primary consideration. One was bombarded by new varieties, such as J. B. Clark, Joseph Hill, Richmond, General MacArthur, Betty, etc., so bang went, not 6d., but 7s. 6d. or 5s. as the case might have been, and I must confess that these investments have yielded me more interest and more pleasure, intellectually speaking, than any other form of speculation could possibly have done. And I am not taking into account the profit and pleasure which these yearly investments have yielded to all my friends, neighbours and acquaintances for miles around.

My start as a Rose grower was a very humble one. I began

with half a dozen plants, and I can still recollect the names. They were A. K. Williams, Chas. Lefèvre, Ulrich Brunner, Général Jacqueminot, Prince Camille de Rohan and Fisher Holmes. All reds, you will observe, and all H.P.'s.

But it was left to Caroline Testout to send me really Rose daft. Away back about the nineties of last century I planted a dozen of this variety, and the majority of these plants are in my Rose garden still, and have only been shifted once during all these years, and they still produce flowers of the best quality, and the plants are as vigorous and strong as ever. They are on the native briar stock. And I may mention that my garden is situated within five miles of the Glasgow Royal Exchange and within half a mile of the city boundary.

My experience is that the native briar is by far the best stock for the Scottish Rose grower, not only because of its lasting qualities but because of its vigorous root action and hardiness; and while my experience of Rose growing is confined to the West, I do not know of any district in Scotland in which it is not the most satisfactory.

There is one other stock which is held in high esteem by some Scottish growers of repute, R. Laxa. They maintain that it is superior to the briar in that it grows a better head, the wood ripens better and therefore there are fewer deaths during winter amongst the plants budded on this stock, and another very important claim made for Laxa is that plants grown on this stock are less susceptible to mildew. It is at the same time equally lasting and vigorous in its root action to the briar. My own experience of R. Laxa is of too short duration to warrant my expressing an opinion, but when I visited the nurseries of Messrs. Dobbie & Co., of Edinburgh, and was shown the Roses grown on R. Laxa by that able authority, Mr. George M. Taylor, I must admit that they appeared to justify the claims made for this stock. But the real test is not in the nursery but in the gardens of the amateurs throughout the length and breadth of the land. Therefore I am inclined to "bide a wee" like a canny Scot before I eliminate the briar stock from chief place in my affections.

The Scottish people have always loved the Rose, that glorious emblem of a great race—as witness the fact that no matter how remote the village one visits one will almost invariably find specimens of this universally beloved flower, many of them, of course, being varieties admired by our great great grandparents, Maiden's Blush, the old Cabbage, the Moss Roses, the small flowered Scotch yellow, Rosa Mundi, White Provence, Sweet Briar, etc.; and some of these, my masters, have qualities which are still unsurpassed, as, for instance, the perfume of the old Cabbage Rose, the delightful and delicate shade of Maiden's Blush; the floriferousness and vigour of all of these is unequalled in our modern Roses. Imagine what an acquisition it would be to our modern Rose gardens if our hybridists could produce up-to-date Roses with these characteristics!

With the advent of the Hybrid Tea Roses the increase of interest in Rose growing has been remarkable in Scotland, and it is no exaggeration to say that for one hundred plants grown 20 years ago thousands are grown to-day. Gardeners, both professional and amateur, were quick to discover that at last a plant had evolved which fulfilled all that their hearts could desire, for not only do the majority of Hybrid Teas grow exceedingly well in all parts of Scotland, but are capable of withstanding all the disadvantages of the climate, and once established give continuous flower from June until cut down by frost. They have therefore become so popular that I am certain that there are more Roses grown nowadays in Scotland than any other kind of flowering plant that does not require to be propagated every season.

Within a radius of 50 miles of Glasgow they are grown in tens of thousands. My own half dozen plants have been added to year by year until my garden now grows about 1,500. And judging from this year's novelties I see no prospect of the number decreasing, and my own case is not the exception, it is the rule.

Experience proves that the modern Rose is the most profitable flower to grow from the point of view of the amateur gardener. It is a real "cut and come again" flower, and the magnificent variety

of colouring and subtle shading, the alluring perfumes and exquisite shapes make its position unassailable as the Queen of Flowers in Scotland as elsewhere.

The variable and uncertain climate of this country adds considerably to the trials incident to Rose growing. The spring of 1923 in Scotland was exceptionally trying, bitterly cold with late frosts, snow and sleet showers, so that one dared not prune the plants until May, April being the ideal month for this work in Scotland in a normal season. The plants promised well up till the middle of March, but after that date sad havoc was made amongst the new wood. Result, the full harvest of flower did not come until August, but, in spite of excessive wet and sparsity of sunshine, what magnificent blooms, thousands of which were destroyed by the rains, but thousands came again in response to the first day of sunshine !

Unfortunately, owing to the bad weather experienced in the West of Scotland this year, the plants have not ripened the new wood so well; especially does this apply to the wichuraianas, ramblers and various climbing varieties, and these are now so indispensable to the Rose garden that a severe winter or spring conditions such as those of 1923 will prove disastrous in this part of the country.

Our climate, however, has its advantages also for the Rose grower. We do not appear to suffer so badly from the many enemies to the welfare of the plants as those in the more favoured climate of the South. Mildew is perhaps the greatest bugbear, but I have seen practically none this year in Scotland, even on varieties that are particularly susceptible to the pest, and I put that down to the credit of the excessively wet season. The spores have never got a chance to ripen and settle upon the foliage.

Again, owing to the cooler and less sunny climate, I think the flowers grown in Scotland with up-to-date knowledge are more intense in colouring than are obtained in the South. Also the buds being slower in coming to maturity the flowers are fuller, especially in the

sparsely petalled varieties such as *Pharisäer*, which with me often comes quite full.

Tea Roses do not succeed very well in Scotland unless in certain favoured localities, situated as a rule near the sea, where the soil is light in texture and the frosts are not so severe.

The Austrian Briar Hybrids, Polyanthas and Chinas all do well, although, with the exception of the first named, not so much grown as the Hybrid Teas. The Hybrid Perpetuals are also gradually being weeded out, giving place to the newer varieties, Hugh Dickson, Frau Karl Druschki and Mrs. John Laing being the only survivors that are grown in any quantity, and are still indispensable.

Amongst the newer introductions that seem to do extra well in Scotland are :—

W. E. Wallace (H.T.), splendid grower, beautiful foliage and fine habit.

Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, another grand Rose, vigorous, fine habit, reliable exhibition Rose, or for decoration.

Capt. Fane Bald, one of the best of the red varieties, very free flowering, fine grower, lovely shaped blooms.

J. G. Glassford, very strong grower and glorious shaped flower, very large petals, weather proof. What a pity it does not flower more freely !

Mrs. Henry Morse, another very satisfying Rose in every way.

Mrs. Henry Bowles, Bessie Chaplin, Souvenir de Georges Pernet, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Los Angeles, Frances Gaunt, Mme. Butterfly and Christine all do well in Scotland, while Queen Alexandra and Golden Emblem are good growers. The latter is difficult to establish, but once established puts on splendid growth. Queen Alexandra's greatest fault is the weakness of the flower stem, and the form of the flower in both of these varieties leaves much to be desired.

I have great hopes of a seedling raised by a Scottish amateur

this season, by a simple cross of a yellow seedling x Mme. Ed. Herriot, which produced a flower the counterpart of Queen Alexandra but rather brighter in colouring, better shape and with a perfectly upright and rigid stem.

Scotland has not played a very conspicuous part in the raising of new Roses, but I have seen a few good things which Scottish hybridists have up their sleeves that are in process of testing and propagation, so that the day may soon come when we shall look to Scotland for her yearly contribution to the novelties just as we look to England and to Ireland now. Yet some of the most famous raisers of new Roses, both in England and Ireland, are of Scottish descent.

In proof of the increased interest in Rose growing in Scotland, one has only to look at the schedules of the larger Scottish Flower Shows of say 15 years ago and compare them with those of the present day. For instance, the Glasgow and West of Scotland Horticultural Society have 24 classes for Roses in their schedule this year, and 15 years ago had only five.

We now have a Scottish National Rose, Sweet Pea and Carnation Society, which is only in its infancy as yet, but it is a very vigorous infant indeed. This Society has 30 classes for Roses in its schedule.

On the whole, therefore, Rose enthusiasts in Scotland have every reason for satisfaction in the increasing popularity of their favourite flower in their native land. And it is not too much to say that the National Rose Society has contributed largely to this end. All Scottish rosarians are eagerly looking forward to the visit of the National Rose Society to Glasgow, the venue of the Provincial Show in 1924.



BETTY HULTON (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL.

✓

BETTY HULTON.
(H.T.)

Raised by ALEX. DICKSON & SONS, Newtownards.

Awarded the Gold Medal at the Autumn Show, 1923.

A moderate growing Rose, the blooms of which are globular and rather loosely made, pretty in the bud, but shapeless when expanded. The foliage is a dark green, free of mildew. Fragrant. The plant appeared to contain a deal of Tea blood, and should be useful for bedding purposes. In commerce.

COLOUR SCHEMES IN A ROSE GARDEN.

By S. W. BURGESS, Tonbridge, Kent.

This is hardly a topic on which one may be dogmatic, inasmuch as it depends, of course, in great measure on the private tastes of the owner of the garden. But there are, possibly, a few maxims which would hold generally, and for the rest I can only give my own impressions.

Let us then begin by aiming at harmony rather than contrast, though with certain flowers and colours, contrasts may be very effective—for instance, in the case of *auratums* and *delphiniums*—but in a Rose garden, pure and simple, I personally, do not care for strong contrasts.

Secondly, let us rule out of a decorative Rose garden all freak colours, such as *Veilchenblau*, *J. L. Mock* and *Juliet*; at any rate if we must grow them let us grow them away from the Rose garden.

Thirdly, the majority will probably agree with the suggestion to grow only one colour, and, better still, one kind, in a bed.

It is, perhaps, easier to arrange the colours if the beds are on each side of a path, for we can then separate pink Roses from others by beds of soft white varieties, like *Molly Sharman Crawford* or *Clarice Goodacre*, or of shell, cream and pale lemon, such as *Ophelia*, *Miss Willmott* and *Grange Colombe*; but it is more difficult if there are a number of beds massed together, with paths or grass between them. In such a case we might try one of the following schemes:—

(a) If we must grow a hard white, like *Frau Karl*, it might be massed in the centre bed (for there should not be more than one

white mass visible at the same time) and in adjacent beds there might be pale and dark yellows; then the newer shades of bronze, orange, coral and apricot, and finally various shades of red.

Or, preferably :—

(b) Red Roses in the centre, surrounded by beds of yellow, orange, bronze, etc., and bordered by shades of shell, cream and flesh, keeping the pink and white Roses quite apart from them. But let us not confuse red with purple. If friends ask me what red Rose to grow I advise General McArthur, as it gives so little trouble, but I never grow it myself, not having time to cut off the flowers daily before breakfast! By a red Rose I mean one which holds its colour. Best of all Château de Clos Vougeot (grown on a standard because of its horizontal habit), then Lady Maureen Stewart, Col. O. Fitzgerald, Alexander Emslie, C. K. Douglas, Etoile de Hollande, Miss Van Rossem, K. of K., Red Letter Day and Princess Mary.

Pink shades seem to present the greatest difficulty, as they do not harmonise readily with other colours. I do not allude to the warm cerise which one finds in Lady Inchiquin, and which I would cheerfully plant adjacent to beds of the red varieties, but rather to the older kind of pink, e.g., Caroline Testout, Madame Abel Chatenay, Lady Ashtown and the like, which perhaps look better in large beds by themselves.

If bare beds are disliked the only underplanting recommended is that provided by mauve violas, and possibly some of the smaller rock plants.

Finally, please have a background, green, of course—yew hedges on raised borders, if you can, or Rose hedges of the Zéphirine Drouhin type, and at some distance from the beds.

THE ISOLATION OF THE ROSE.

By Mrs. CALDWELL CROFTON (Helen Milman), Farnham.

As a new member of the National Rose Society, it is with the utmost diffidence I take up my pen again. As a lover of Roses I dare write with unlimited courage, for though, maybe in faltering language, I set forth all I long to say, it is for the sake of the Queen of Flowers that I offer my plea.

“Of all flowers, methinks, the Rose is best.” That cannot be disputed by any mean passer-by, least of all by a Society such as ours. The Rose is a flower which stands alone, apart from, and distinguished from, all other flowers. Every individual bloom is a joy. The marvellous bud unfolding, the perfect bloom full blown. Each petal circling round the heart of the Rose, and folding over in Nature's wondrous curves. The charm of colour, too! Words can never really describe the colour of Roses. The pink tinted shades of a leaf melting into orange. The crimson velvet, golden yellow, and china white.

I find in one very old book that “Roses have never changed from the beginning of the world, and they have constantly created pleasure at the moment.” Memories awake as we cross the grass to stand by a bush of some old-fashioned Rose. Who can resist the Banksia Roses rambling with mauve wisteria up a black and white gable, and over a thatched roof, or wonderful climbing Roses on impossible pergolas, which in moments of impatience, I sometimes tire of.

A rosary forms part of a perfect garden. I prefer the word

“Rosary” myself to “Rosarium.” It is more poetic. A rosary sacred to the Rose. I would have it round, with a yew hedge for background—not too near the beds for yews are greedy feeders. A sundial in the middle, of course, quoting sunny hours, and other loving fancies, for there must ever be romance in such a spot. You must throw back the commonplace of life and reach out to the Beyond where love holds its perfect sway, and the rude world comes not.

The isolation of the Rose. I must keep to the one thought, the most important in any garden, I mean the Rosary.

You may take the welcome guest to see the herbaceous border in the Garden of Peace, with the crazy pavement up the centre to the acacia tree. Tall delphiniums, white lilies, Spanish irises climbing skyward through a mist of nepeta; you may linger fascinated by the rockery, each tiny treasure a gem in itself; all the many gentians flowering gaily just to repay the love bestowed upon them.

But the Rosary is different; the queen reigns alone; in all her beauty, and sweetness, and perfection, she is still alone.

“Yes,” some say, “but why alone? Why show bare earth? Why not fill the beds with mignonette or violas (Maggie Mott, of course) or pansies?” And another appealing to my craze for colour and dream pictures tells me of the glory of beds of Caroline Testout and Abel Chatenay in full bloom amidst a cloud of blue nemesia. Even to that picture I turn a deaf ear.

There must never under any circumstances be anything planted but Roses in your Rosary.

And my reasons forsooth? Listen gently while I tell you.

First, it would not be a Rosary if other flowers ventured therein. Then you need not have bare earth; I dare dispute the fact that Roses must be so far apart as often stated in books. I like them close together. Beds of one kind, or if in big beds never less than eight of one kind. Sometimes I am shown beds of little dwarf plants not even within calling distance. Let the beds be filled with dwarf plants

and then if the blooms are cut often there will be plenty of room. Mignonette grows in such a self willed way at uneven distances. Pansies soon get overgrown, and unless every seed is removed daily they cease to bloom. Rose beds must always be tidy, edges carefully clipped, and never a weed of any sort. Any briars throwing up greedy suckers can never grow unnoticed. Again other plants in the Rose beds absorb the nourishment which the Roses need, and they hide the sun from the earth, and the light which keeps the soil sweet. To keep Roses really healthy they must be hoed very often after rain and the surface kept fine and friable. This is most essential and is even more life giving than watering in hot weather. Better never grow Roses at all if you cannot grow them well. The plants should be covered with farmyard manure in early autumn, and this should be dug in in the spring with some fertiliser later. I pray you, how could all this be done with a cloud of blue nemesia in close attendance? Can you picture soulless flowers, such as zinnias, asters, petunias, mixed with your Roses? They, the Roses, would be out of place; even should the colours harmonise, their characters would not agree. Is it not a proof of isolation that when arranging flowers indoors you never mix other flowers with your Roses? Surely the great fact remains that if you tamper with the isolation of the Rose she will not for a moment tolerate it, but will dwindle away and pine for her proper treatment.

“Are your Roses doing well this autumn?” I asked in passing through a neighbour’s garden. And in autumn I am shown beds of overgrown violas, and amidst them to my sorrow many Rose bushes pining their hearts away. Overshadowed, overcrowded, the crimson tinted shoots not even taking the trouble to grow. They are crying for space and air.

Here I quote from my own *Kalendar of Country Delights*.

“In Nature Display’d” the author agrees with me (but as he lived nearly two hundred years ago I suppose I should be more correct if I said I agree with him!) “Would not one be apt to say that at least the most lovely of all the tribe (Roses) are separated from Com-

monalty of Flowers in order to form a shining Embassy; and that they advance to render Homage to their Lord, and are deputed to hail Him King of Nature ! ”

Certainly the Rose is far above the “ Commonalty of Flowers.” Just for one moment, perchance, the rockery mania overshadows the love of Roses, but it cannot last, for a garden without Roses would be like a sky without stars. Ruskin writes, and I may be laughed at for quoting him—just a thing that everybody knows !—

“ You have heard it said—and I believe there is more than fancy even in that saying, but let it pass for a fanciful one—that flowers only flourish rightly in the garden of someone who loves them. I know you must like that to be true; you would think it a pleasant magic if you could flush your flowers into brighter blooms by a kind look upon them; nay, more, if your look had the power, not only to cheer, but to guard; if you could bid the black blight turn away, and the knotted caterpillar spare.”

Doubtless he was writing of Roses, in that marvellous manner of his; he who wrote of queen's gardens with such a generous heart.

Yes, if you really love the glories of your Rosary, you will ever be on the watch; never a day will pass but you will wander round the beds, pulling a briar here, treading the death warrant of a caterpillar there. Ever, without fail, cutting off dead Roses. These I do not favour casting on the ground, for they look unsightly. And weeds? As I have said the Queen of Flowers will never tolerate a weed.

Have I created a case for the Isolation of the Rose? It will be good to listen to the contrary if coming from experts. But I am only a woman and

“ A woman convinced against her will,
Is of the same opinion still.”

I love my Roses, and I dare say that my own little Rosary is the sweetest spot in the garden ! But no other flower can enter there, the queen holds her court alone.

When the Roses bloom, then the fulness of life is ours.

JOAN HOWARTH.
(H.T.)

Raised by BEES, LTD., Liverpool.

Awarded a Certificate of Merit at the Provincial Show, 1923.

An Ophelia type of flower of a pretty flesh pink colour, deepening at the base. The blooms, which are freely produced on strong upright growths, are very sweetly scented. The plant exhibited was of very vigorous growth, and free of mildew. Altogether a delightful garden Rose, which keeps its colour and shape well. In commerce.



JOAN HOWARTH (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

MANURING ROSES.

By H. R. DARLINGTON, Potters Bar.

A perusal of the accompanying articles shows, I think, clearly that while the best method of manuring our Roses is well known, it has, at least in many cases, become impossible to apply it, and an entirely new problem has arisen, that is to say, when the best method is not open to us what can we do to supply its place?

Where the Rose grower has access to unlimited quantity of cow manure he can have little doubt as to the course he should take. There is nothing better for Roses, and it only becomes a question of what labour and preparation he should make for its application in the solid or liquid condition.

Few Rosarians, however, are in these happy circumstances, and those few are yearly decreasing, or so it seems. Even where the Rose garden is situate in the country in the neighbourhood of a dairy farm, it does not at all follow that the supplies of the delectable commodity will be at the gardener's disposal. Many farm leases contain stringent restrictions against selling manure off the land, and where these do not obtain the farmer may think his supplies are all required for the cultivation of his own pastures, meadows, or plough lands.

Next to cow manure comes that of the horse, and before the advent of the motor car many, possibly most, Rose growers had a pony or riding or carriage horses, who were able to supply our needs. But that is so no longer. The horse or pony has practically

disappeared from the small and moderate sized establishment, and remains chiefly in those where he can be used in the pursuit of the fox, a pastime once almost universal in country districts, which, like many others, yearly becomes more restricted on account of its cost.

Some of our friends seek to get over the difficulty by telling us that we are apt to give our Roses too much sustenance, and that the plants will do quite as well, if not better, if we withhold supplies. There may well be gardens where this is true. The effect of manures in some soils is very lasting, and there may be many instances of gardens situate on deep cool loams or the Buckinghamshire boulder clay area, where Roses will grow and flower well with very little aid from the farmyard or the vendor of artificial manures.

But there are many gardens, and I fancy they form a very large majority—my own is certainly one of them—where this happy state of things does not exist, and during the war, when the usual culture of our Roses was necessarily restricted, we obtained ample proof of the value of manure, and found that when it was omitted both the quantity and quality of our flowers deteriorated rapidly. This was the case not only in the rather hungry soil of my own garden but in that of several of my neighbours.

The Climbing Roses, it is true, suffered little, if at all, and the deterioration occurred chiefly in the beds of Hybrid Teas that are pruned hard every year. Perhaps this may be because Roses with a very large spread of foliage, such as we get on arch, screen or pergola, are accustomed to draw so much nourishment from the atmosphere that, so long as they can obtain from their roots sufficient moisture to keep in play the vital functions, they are comparatively independent of the fertility of the soil, and it is, in fact, often surprising in how poor a soil the Climbing Roses will grow and flower well. The Climbing Rose can in each spring begin the manufacture of starch from the atmosphere so soon as the increase of light and warmth permit it to do so, but the hard pruned Rose cannot do this quite

in the same way, and before it can to any great extent begin to derive food from the air, it is obliged, out of the reserve material in the roots, to push up fresh foliage and practically to create a new plant. It is while making this new growth that the hard pruned plant needs a stimulus, and perhaps this explains why it is that manure applied during spring is generally found to be most effective.

Rosarians know that to get good flowers they must first produce good growth in their plants. Now the Rose obtains the bulk of the material that it requires to build up its wood and foliage, not from the ground, but from the air, and the so-called feeding that we give our Roses is very different from the food supplied to an animal. Except water, which is taken up and dispersed by the plants in large quantity, the actual material taken up from the ground is quite small in amount, and consists probably of very small quantities of a few salts which are present in almost all soils, though not necessarily in a form in which they are readily taken up by the plant.

The actual processes which are in action in different soils, and which give them the character of fertility or the reverse, are still imperfectly understood, but it is quite probable that the principal effect of the fertilizers that are found to be useful is so to modify the bacterial inhabitants of the soil as to encourage those that are beneficial to plant growth or to repress those that hinder it.

Liebig hoped that by analysing the ashes of plants he might find the mineral constituents that they required for their growth, and that by supplying these in the form of "artificial" he would succeed in giving the plant all that it needed. He attained a certain success, but its limit was soon reached. Our own Society in its early days instituted in 1898 an elaborate examination of the soils of various districts which were found most suitable for the production of good Roses. The soils of Rose nurseries at Colchester, Cheshunt, Oxford and Hitchin were carefully analysed and examined by Dr. Bernard Dyer, an eminent agricultural chemist, and the results were distinctly disappointing. These nurseries were all well known for the

fine Roses they were able to produce, and considerable difference was found in the soils.

Except the Cheshunt soil, which was clayey, they were all characterised as light sandy loams, and in no case was the proportion of humus or organic matter a high one, Dr. Dyer considering that in some cases it was decidedly low for horticultural work.

The proportion of lime in the soil varied greatly, ranging from about $\frac{1}{8}$ th per cent. at Cheshunt (little more than the actual minimum for plant growth) to the very abundant amount of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Oxford soils.

Potash varied but little, being about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in each case, quite a moderate proportion. Phosphoric acid varied from .115 per cent. at Colchester to .325 per cent. at Oxford, the latter figure being a high figure for this salt, but Dr. Dyer points out that in each case the phosphoric acid was in a form readily available for the plant.

Dr. Dyer's conclusion was that while richness in phosphoric acid might (in three out of the five cases) have some effect, the different soils showed little chemical resemblance, and "if any part of the special productiveness of these various nurseries in the matter of good Roses is to be attributed to natural conditions, rather than to the skill of the growers, it would seem that these conditions must be looked for in local climatic influences, aspect and possibly good drainage, rather than in any special features in the actual compositions of the soils themselves."

Dr. Dyer's results, if read carefully, seem to me to have been borne out by my experience of the incidents of the war, for I remember finding with some surprise that borders which would grow quite good Roses when planted with kitchen garden crops produced far less satisfactory vegetables than those grown in the heavily humus laden soil of the kitchen garden.

The conclusion that one must come to, though in some respects disappointing, has undoubtedly its satisfactory side. It is, I think,

that, in the present state of our knowledge, there is no royal road to success, but it is to be found in the cultural skill of the gardener and his knowledge of his soil and the plants he grows in it. It shows further that while, according to common experience, one soil may naturally be more fertile than another and so the gardener's task heavier or lighter, no one need despair, if he will give the time and trouble to acquiring the special knowledge required, of growing good Roses in any ordinary garden.

Some general principles may be laid down, but for the minutiae, including particularly the exact time at which each operation shall be performed, the gardener must undoubtedly learn to know his own garden and the plants he grows in it.

Let us see how far we can go.

Our first object is to get good growth, the materials of which are to come from the air with the aid of sunlight, and our heavily pruned Roses, grown under the very artificial conditions which now prevail, are at the outset in the spring of the year at a disadvantage compared with the unpruned, or only moderately pruned, climbing varieties. Our first care must be the aeration of the soil to help in the oxygenation of the contents. This will be made easier if lime or basic slag or both have been applied towards the end of autumn. The lighter the soil the later this should be given, and care must be taken to put it in sufficiently early to ensure that it will have got well into the ground before the application of the spring dressing of manure. What form is the spring dressing to take? Cow manure if you can get it, if not stable manure, but if neither is available to what makeshifts can we resort? The residue of the burnings of the garden rubbish heap will help, but cannot be a staple, it is only a help.

The three following may have consideration :—

1. Chicken or pig manure when available.
2. Guano of various sorts—canary the best but none of them to be despised.
3. Bones.

All three of these manures have this characteristic, that while they are useful in themselves they require for their greatest efficiency to be helped by some material, comparable with the straw and litter of stable or farmyard manure, which will supply humus to the soil, and in the case of the first two named (chicken or pig manure and guano) help to dilute the manure. Both these manures are in themselves what gardeners call too hot and require something to ease them down. I can suggest nothing better than leaf mould, oak leaf if it can be had; if not, collect what leaves are available in autumn and pile them in a heap to rot down. Pig or poultry manure may be mixed with them or thrown on to the heap when and as they are being collected. Guano is more conveniently mixed with the leaf mould when it is applied.

Poultry manure if not treated as above mentioned should be collected and placed under cover of some sort until wanted, for if left in the open it rapidly loses its value.

American writers speak of the value of dried sheep manure, but down to the present I have not come across it in this country.

Bones, where other animal manures are difficult to obtain, are of great value. They contain a relatively high proportion of phosphates and may be procured in several different forms. Half inch or quarter inch bones are very useful in the making of Rose beds, because they are lasting in effect, but for spring dressings bone meal or bone dust is to be preferred, because its effect is more rapid. Steamed bones are also to be had and are useful for an autumn dressing. For regular use there are few things better for Roses than bone meal applied at the rate of a five inch pot full for every five or six square yards and hoed in immediately after pruning.

Speaking generally, Roses do not seem to take very kindly to purely chemical manures, and it is quite possible to give them overdoses of potash salts and produce a kind of chlorosis or yellowing of the foliage, while such well known stimulants as sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda require to be used, if used at all, with a good deal of

judgment. Weak applications of nitrate of potash or nitrate of soda or very weak nitrate of iron in May may often give good results, but I do not like using them every year, and when employed they should be used as a liquid manure. The well known Clay's Fertilizer is a very useful stand-by to mix with water and apply during May after growth has begun, when liquid cow manure is not obtainable.

In this country May and the early part of June are often periods of drought, and when this occurs applications of weak liquid manure in some form, or even of clean water, are of the greatest value, particularly on soils like that of my own garden, where moisture is not naturally well retained.

After the middle of June no one need trouble himself further with regard to manures until the late autumn, when it is time to consider whether any application of lime or basic slag may be desirable, as to which the gardener must be guided by the condition of his soil.

The essential thing to remember is that manuring, in whatever form we apply it, should be regarded as a temporary stimulus, called for by the artificial conditions under which our Roses are grown, and should always be subordinated to the prime necessity of studying the soils in which we are working and keeping them free and healthy; a soil that is inclined to be waterlogged requiring quite different treatment from one with naturally good drainage.

By **GEORGE M. TAYLOR**, Edinburgh.

I am afraid that the subject of "Manuring Roses" is one that has literally been flogged to death. Elaborate recipes have been recommended; organic and inorganic manures of every description have been advised; soils of varying character have been praised; and the grower is soon lost in the mists of doubt. He is bewildered, and

has obtained the impression that the Rose is, indeed, a difficult subject to cultivate in a satisfactory manner. I have spent a lifetime amongst Roses, and it has been my experience that they are just as easily grown—in some respects a great deal easier—as any other subject in the garden.

My friend Mr. Courtney Page, in his note asking me to contribute this paper, asked me to make it as simple and easy to the small Rose grower as possible, and I have endeavoured to do so. The task is not a difficult one, for, as a matter of fact, the proper and most successful method of manuring Roses is a very simple operation.

Dean Hole was a famous grower. Many years have now elapsed since his delightful "Book about Roses" was published, and much of its information is now out of date. His chapter on "Manures," however, is so sound that I cannot do better than take my text from it. The words of the great ecclesiastical Rosarian are these: "I will tell you where I found the Philosopher's Stone. . . . and in a heap of farmyard manure I found the treasure. Yes, here is the mine of gold and silver, gold medals and silver cups, for the grower of prize Roses; and to all who love them, the best diet for their health and beauty, the most strengthening tonic for their weakness, and the surest medicine for disease."

These are the words of one who loved his Roses; one who grew them well. Artificial manures are now advised, and in skilled hands what a power they are for good. But artificial manures are abused in practice and great damage is the result. Some compounds, they remind me of the prescriptions of quack-doctors, are very dreadful, and can only cripple and destroy the plants. Stick to the honest farmyard manure so strongly recommended by the worthy Dean.

We now come to the practical side. What is farmyard manure—when and how should it be used?

Farmyard manure is generally a mixture of the manure from the cow, pig, and horse. If they can be procured in conjunction so much

the better, but that from the cow pen is the best, as a single manure, for the Rose. On very heavy soils horse or pig manure is good, and on light soils cow or pig, should be the preference. At a pinch, however, horse manure may be used on such soils.

If the manures have been stored for some time in a proper heap in the farmyard, or other suitable place, they can be dug at once into the ground upon which the Roses are intended to be grown, but if the manure is green it must be kept for at least six months. Green manure is rank, fresh manure almost direct from the pen; mellow manure is manure which has gone through a certain process of rotting in the heap in which it is stored. Green manure is hopeless; the use of it will only sicken your plants. Mellow manure is a rare food and the plants will grow and thrive. The wise grower obtains manure, stacks it in a corner of his garden, allows it to decay and then uses it on his soil. The heap of manure should be turned over thoroughly at intervals, so as to mix the material.

Soils of a damp character, clayey soils in general, will take the manure to advantage in a less decomposed condition than will light soil. On light, dry soils always make sure that the manure is thoroughly mellowed or rotted.

My own Roses always give me the greatest satisfaction. I therefore give my procedure in regard to manuring. The soil is a light sandy loam. This soil used to be a nightmare to the old apostles of seedling Briar, but those days are done. I make sure, to begin with, of the character of the roots of my Roses before I plant them. A stock that is at home, for example, on the heavy soils of Essex is of no use to me. Seedling Briar means anything. In such a collection of stocks you certainly get some with health and vigour, but you also get a large sprinkling of the lame and halt and blind. You must know the root system of your plants, that is half, aye, more than half, the secret of growing them well, and such knowledge is beyond you if they are worked on the heterogeneous *Rosa canina*. This statement is undeniable. You must have a

stock, if you wish uniformity in the roots, that has been raised from cuttings taken from a suitable sort. This is slow and costly. There are forms of the genus *Rosa* which come true from seed. They are good on light loams, and progressive nurserymen now know them and use them. The good, or bad, old days of anything for a stock for general use are done. The Rose, in consequence, is now at home in any garden.

In dealing with manure I seldom give any to the soil when planting. If I plant any Roses in autumn I have the ground dug over in the ordinary way, and each plant gets a liberal handful of bone meal in the hole in which its roots are to be placed. In the case of very poor soils I recommend the grower to dig in a good layer of manure twelve inches from the surface of the soil. I would only do this, however, if the soil was in an abject state of poverty.

In spring, during the first or second weeks in April, the Roses are pruned. Here let me interpolate that a lot also depends on pruning. Most good folks, I find, are afraid to do it properly. When pruning is finished dig a good layer of manure—mellow manure—into your Rose beds. That is the time, so I have found, to dig in the manure. The beds are then made neat and tidy for the first flush of flowers.

I know that it is the practice to advise that the manure should be put on in autumn and should be dug in during spring. I have tried it; I know many who have tried it; and it is simply "love's labour lost." Why? Who, to begin with, ever hopes to obtain any manurial value from a substance that is spread out over soil and is exposed to the elements for six of the most relentless months of the calendar? Every virtue has either been washed out through the soil by snow or rain or has been dried out by winds. This mulch, too, is a danger to the Roses. Protection, say the faddists. Protection against what? The modern Rose is a hardy plant. We rarely get frost for any long period. What we do get in abundance is rain. If the weather was always cold it would not matter, but we get all

too often what we in Scotland term "muggy" days, when the atmosphere is soft and warm. Modern winters are a danger to the Rose grower. Hard frost could be effectively dealt with. The trouble is wet and damp. Under such circumstances the mulch of manure is simply a death trap. I have seen more Roses killed by this mulch than were ever destroyed by frost. The plants are best when kept fully exposed during the winter months, and the best mulch you can possibly obtain is that created by a frequent use of the hoe. This ensures proper aeration, and the consequence is healthy soil conditions instead of corruption and decay.

The Roses will be very thankful for this dressing of manure every spring. I do not give it, however, for the simple reason that I cannot get it, and many ardent Rosarians must be in the same boat. The alternative dressing is one of bone meal—also applied in spring—when the manure is not at hand. But I like to give the plants manure at least every second year. My Roses get nothing else except for a dressing—every third year—of lime. This lime is put on when the beds have been dug over in spring after pruning has been finished.

The space at my disposal is finished. I wish to conclude by observing that my Roses give me no trouble, I have no disease, no mildew. As I write this note—Saturday evening, November 17th—our little room is a mass of Roses. Paler a bit perhaps than they were in summer, but there they are. No other flower can give us such a long season of blooms. Nitrogenous manures are the enemy of the Rose. The growths are made too soft and they only induce disease. It will be noticed that I avoid anything excessive in that respect, and that I keep my soil healthy by the triennial use of lime. As I have said I never have any trouble. The methods I have outlined are simple. Try them and avoid excessive doses. Prodigality with manures—organic and inorganic—is certain to ruin the constitution of your plants and destroy the health of your soil.

By A. E. GRIFFITH, North Finchley, N.

I am disposed to think that few subjects of human interest have been so fortunate as that of Roses, in the number of contributors to their literature, who have had a wide practical experience of their subject, and a clear and pleasing method of expression. It is, therefore, with great humility that I respond to the Editor's invitation to add my trifle to this symposium, being flattered by the request, but fully conscious of my limitations.

My growing of Roses has always been on a heavy clay soil, under a thin layer of stiff loam, and I find it hard to deal with this subject of "The Manuring of Rose Beds" without regard to the initial preparation of the beds. I like to ensure that there shall be 2-ft. 6-in. to 3-ft. of decent soil before coming to the clay, the top layer of which should be forked up and incorporated with leaves, hedge trimmings and coarse burnt rubbish, but I could wish that writers in the *Gardening Press* would not advise amateurs so lightly to "take out a trench 3 feet wide and 2 feet deep, &c., &c., &c." If one in ten of these writers had ever performed the operation which they so jauntily advise, they would surely prefix their instructions with some brutally frank information as to the amount of physical exertion involved in the few simple words noted above. When, as in my case, clay has to be taken out, this should be replaced with thick turves and well rotted stable or farmyard manure in alternate layers to within about twelve inches of the surface, and finally filled in to the ground level with the best soil procurable, well rotted turfy loam if possible. In recent years the great extension of allotments brought much grass land into cultivation, and the turf that was taken off and stacked came in usefully for the making of new Rose beds, and when rotted down, for the top dressing of those established. A constant sprinkling of lime, which I prefer to use in the form of common chalk, should accompany the putting in of each layer, as this makes the plant food in the soil available for growth of the Roses, and at the same time counteracts

any tendency towards sourness caused by over-manuring. Bone meal is a slow acting but safe manure, and if available, can be used with advantage in the making of new, or the re-making of old beds. It seems to me that the mechanical condition of the soil is vastly more important than the organic or artificial manures that are incorporated with it, and those who are taking up Rose growing for the first time would be saved many disappointments if they would realise from the first, that manures can only be used to full advantage in a well drained deeply dug soil, of which the surface is not free from the vigorous attention of the hoe from the time of pruning until the end of October.

The best general manure, suited to all soils and essential to all, is constant hoeing, and I do not think that Roses respond so readily to anything else. When making new or re-making old beds, I like as the digging proceeds, to burn large heaps of garden rubbish on different parts of the newly dug surface, adding a few turves and lumps of clay to the fire and using the residue as top dressing. These fires result in some little burning of the earth, which adds fertility. The importance that Dean Hole attached to burnt clay as a top dressing is common knowledge. At the time of pruning I have found a light dressing of cow manure just forked into the soil to be beneficial, whilst beds that have been down to Roses for some length of time, should not fail to receive occasional treatment with lime in some form or other.

Given anything like decent conditions as to light, air and situation, I think that manures are a secondary consideration compared to the need for constant hoeing and stirring of the soil. If the grower is prepared to spend himself in that direction, and in addition, has at command fair supplies of well balanced manures (never omitting lime) and a deeply dug soil, he need have no fear as to the growth that his trees will make, or the quality and number of his blooms.

By JOHN N. HART, *Potters Bar.*

Roses can be grown in almost any soil, but they are gross feeders and consequently quickly absorb the "goodness" from the soil. If this "goodness" is not replaced from time to time, the soil must become impoverished, and with it the Rose. To replace this "goodness" in the soil it is necessary to use either natural, or chemical manures.

I do not think that many Roses languish from lack of feeding in the amateur's, especially the keen amateur's, garden; here the trouble is more likely to be "killing by kindness," and I am inclined to think that we all err on the side of kindness. This is just as bad a fault as not feeding at all, or feeding too little, for the over-manuring of the ground will render it sour, and the plants will produce rank growth and distorted blooms.

In giving a few notes on the manuring of Roses, I suppose one should write only on that subject, but it is so closely bound up with the making of the Rose bed, that I hope I may not be transgressing very much if I commence with a few words on that topic.

In my garden there is a good loamy soil, but it varies somewhat in quality; the subsoil is clay with a few pockets of gravel. In the late autumn, when making the Rose beds, the top soil is first dug out, then the subsoil to a total depth of about three feet from the ground level. A layer of clinkers and broken pots is then placed in the bottom to ensure good drainage. Then some rough turf is placed upside down, to keep the finer soil from working in amongst the clinkers. Next a good layer of long or *green* manure. Some of the soil mixed with clay is then replaced, and a good layer of well decayed cow manure added. This is thoroughly forked in and mixed with the soil; on top of this is placed a good layer of virgin top spit soil, well worked and mixed with lime and burnt earth. The bed is then made up to about 9 inches above the ground level to allow for sinking.

In a newly planted bed the Roses are never fed at first. The plants should be allowed to establish themselves naturally, but a light mulching of short stable litter will help as a protection if the weather is very severe.

Here is the programme of manuring as carried out in my garden during a normal year, and from it will be seen that I rely very much more on natural, than chemical manures, which, owing to their strength, must be used with great care.

During the winter when the plants are dormant the beds are covered with well-decayed cow manure, which is forked in in early spring; the plants are pruned about the third week in March, allowances being made for weather and variety. No more feeding is done until the buds begin to appear, when a dressing of bone meal is given to help swell them; this should be well hoed in the soil. I have tried several chemical manures, but have found bone meal to give the best results. During the growing season a good watering with liquid farmyard manure is given about once a week; this is increased in strength as the buds swell. I also occasionally give them soot water, which I have found excellent for adding brightness to the colour of the blooms. These liquid dressings should be given, if possible, after rain, or when the soil is moist, but if the soil is dry the beds should be well soaked with water before applying, as dry soil acts as a filter, letting the water through and retaining the solids on the surface.

The Dutch hoe is used on the beds as often as possible; this cannot be overdone, as it keeps them aerated, sweet and free from weeds.

By FRANK CANT, Colchester, Essex.

Viewed from the horizon of the producer, one cannot fail to observe the indifferent treatment which Rose trees generally receive at the hands of many purchasers, and which perhaps is more apparent in the

owners of the smaller suburban gardens, which the acknowledged difficulty of finding sufficient space for the production of annuals and herbaceous plants, combined with the very necessary inclusion of the Rose, is invariably such a problem.

Because of the thickly populated border or bed, it is obviously impossible to dig the whole of the ground to a depth of 2-ft. and thoroughly incorporate a liberal supply of manure with the subsoil, which is the correct procedure; therefore in nine cases out of ten a small hole is made, about nine inches square, and perhaps nine inches deep, into which much crude manure is crammed, and the roots of the Rose tree placed in direct contact with it, the result being a short life both for the Rose and the hopes of its owner, without any compensating merriment.

When one decides to include Roses in any gardening scheme, the first consideration should be the extent to which this can be carried out financially. Presuming £10 is the figure available for furnishing the garden with a supply of Roses, primarily required for general ornamentation and cutting for the house, not more than £8 should be spent on the purchase of the trees, leaving a balance of £2 for manure and the preparation of the soil.

As a rule all gardens are sufficiently rich in humus to produce good decorative Roses without the aid of much farmyard manure, and a surface dressing of soot and lime each autumn ($\frac{1}{2}$ pint of each per plant) will generally be an adequate stimulant, but where the soil is known to be poor, and where the beds cannot be properly prepared according to the recognised formula, and systematic digging, holes should be made not less than 15 inches square, and two feet deep and a good large forkful of well rotted manure thoroughly mixed with the subsoil.

More Roses are annually killed by mistaken kindness than by starvation, and as motor power supersedes horses the question of natural manure becomes increasingly difficult. Owing to this evolution and its consequent difficulty in obtaining manure devoid of

hygienic chemicals, either from stables, or the tarred road surface in districts where the farmyard preparation is not available, I place far more importance upon deep cultivation, followed by judicious applications of concentrated preparations as a top dressing.

It is seldom realised how much this state of affairs is affecting the maintenance of land productiveness, and as an instance of the dangers of using sweepings from tarred roads, I know of a large area of tomatoes which was completely ruined by it.

The majority of gardeners are of one mind on the subject of manure. They say, "We want muck, more muck, and again still more muck," and I say without any hesitation whatever, provided it is possible to obtain a supply from a heap which has been carted from a fat bullock yard, or a pig yard, and which has been lying for from three to six months, nothing can possibly be better, and the only thing left to do is to pay something on account to clinch the bargain at any price up to 15s. per load where it lies, but on no account feed the soil with poisonous constituents for the sake of giving it something in the nature of humus.

Presuming one has been sufficiently fortunate to obtain a supply of the real thing, mix the required quantity with the subsoil to a depth of at least two feet, always leaving the surface soil on the surface.

Deep cultivation assists in retaining moisture during such dry seasons as 1921, 1922 and 1923, and the manure is available not only for stimulating the roots when they become active in the spring, but also in no small measure for enticing them down into the moister regions.

Treated in this way, a preparation and foundation is laid for several years, but after the third year from planting, and each succeeding autumn, a top dressing of Basic Slag, Kainit, Superphosphate or Fish manure, in a similar quantity to that of soot and lime, may be applied on the surface and hoed or pricked in, but all the experi-

ments I have carried out with Nitrate of Soda and Sulphate of Ammonia have proved valueless, except when applied in liquid form.

When all is said and done, the finest stimulant is that which falls from the clouds, and if it could only be arranged for a weekly supply from 11 p.m. on Saturday night until 6 a.m. on Sunday morning, when all good gardeners should be in bed, in the form of a steady rain, during the months of May, June and July, a better and more plentiful supply of Roses would be secured than is ever possible without it, no matter how, when or what manure is applied.

We need only tax our memories as far back as last May, June, and early July, and then reflect on the result of absence of rain and moisture in the atmosphere, when Roses were infected with every known, and several hitherto unknown, insect pests to such a degree that many, especially Ramblers, were either killed outright or ruined beyond recovery.

By GEO. BURCH, Peterborough.

It is recognised that in order to obtain the best results from the Rose it must be fed—help in some form must be given. The soil of the ordinary garden will not produce the best possible blooms unless manure in some form be added.

A general principle cannot be laid down, as soils vary so considerably; some will contain loam or clay, another being composed chiefly of sand, while others will have a shallow depth of earth covering a strata of chalk or limestone.

Manure must be had, but the question is: Where shall we obtain it? The stable door is closed; if we go to the garage we can use neither the smell nor the oil waste. Road sweeping used to be a

source of supply, but that contains too much tar to be safe—it may only lead to disaster. What then are the sources of supply?

Someone will say, “Use *artificial* manures.” Fertilizers (that is a better name) may be used to advantage, such as fish manure, guano, crushed bones, and, where obtainable, well rotted manure, from the stable, piggery and cowshed. Again a word of warning is necessary. If there has been disinfectants used in washing down the cowsheds that, too, becomes unsafe to use, and should be avoided. Sources thereby become limited. Where shall we look again for help?

Some time ago a friend told me of a very wonderful Rose tree in his garden that gave magnificent blooms. He said, “You know a year or two ago we had a dead pig that had to be buried and the roots of the Rose tree had found it out and that was the result.” But we cannot all feed our Roses with dead pigs. Burnt garden refuse, rotted vegetable matter, and wood ashes will give good results. When lifting trees from parts of the garden where the three last named have been used, they have always a splendid lot of fibrous roots. One of the best squares of Roses I ever saw was in a field where cabbages had been dug deeply into the land.

We now consider briefly what, how and when to apply :—

- (a) What :—The heavier soil which contains clay or heavy loam will do best with burnt earth, crushed bones and manure that is well rotted, that will neither impair the drainage or the aeration of the soil. Lighter, shallow or sandy soils should have a mixture of fish bone and guano, together with mixed manure, not so much rotted, and plenty of vegetable matter that will assist in retaining moisture in these rapidly drained soils.
- (b) How :—Manure should be well mixed with soil at least 18 inches deep before planting the Rose trees, so as to be well under the roots. For beds already planted, a few inches of earth should be drawn away from the tree, and some manure added, afterwards covering it with the soil.

- (c) When :—A good dressing of farmyard manure should be lightly dug into the land in the spring, after pruning, but care must be taken not to disturb the roots.

Liquid manure will also help beds that are getting worn, or Rose sick. A bag containing a little soot, fowl, or fish manure placed in a tank of water will give a good supply, and may be applied when the soil is moist once every two weeks, but never when the soil is dry and hot. The best time to apply it is when buds are forming.

By A. L. F. COOK, Hayes, Middlesex.

With some trepidation I am acceding to the wishes of the Editor and attempting to write a short article on the Manuring of Roses. I am at once reminded of two things, firstly, in last year's "Rose Annual" there were several excellent articles on "The Preparation of Rose Beds," and, secondly, in a similar article to the one I am writing appearing, I think, about ten years ago.

The following excellent advice appears, "Drainage, trenching, digging and hoeing, are certainly more important than the precise contents of some special Rose manure or fertilizer." Take these remarks to heart. Prepare the ground with the maximum of care, dig deep and see there is good drainage; mix manure in the second spit and bone meal with the top; test for lime and supply the deficiency if required; spread the roots out properly, plant firmly and not too deep, keep the hoe going continuously in the summer and more than half the battle is done. It least that is my experience, and I have just finished making my third Rose garden. I speak, though, with the experience only of heavy soils, and have no experience of growing Roses in anything else.

In the winter of 1913 I made my second Rose garden where the soil was clay down to a depth deeper than I had ever dug. The ground was limed, farmyard manure well mixed with the second spit and bone meal with the top. Nothing more was given in the way of manure of any kind until the spring of 1919, when a dressing of superphosphate of lime was hoed in.

At that time the Roses could scarcely be seen for weeds, the garden having been absolutely neglected during the last three years of the war, yet in the summer the blooms were good enough to win prizes.

I do not mean to imply by these remarks that it is either unnecessary or undesirable to give manure to Roses during the season of growth, but I do suggest that with good soil properly prepared excellent blooms and fine healthy trees, can be obtained over a period of years. The time, of course, arrives when the deficiencies in the soil must be made good, but then the best course would appear to be to dig the Roses up and make a new garden somewhere else, or renew the beds. As I near the end I am beginning to feel I have not altogether complied with the Editor's request—*Manuring Roses*. To conclude, therefore, a few words on manures during the growing season, the use of which should be sparing, as far as my experience goes, on heavy soils. I will mention two, both cheap (which is important these days), basic slag and nitrate of soda; the former inexpensive and to be applied in the autumn owing to its slowness of action; the latter cheap owing to the small amount to be used, and to be applied in the spring.

Other good manures to use, to ring the changes on, are superphosphate, sulphate of ammonia and soot, all to be used in the spring.

Finally, to repeat what already has been said. For successful Rose growing the following points are of supreme importance: Thorough preparation of the soil and dig deeply; liming if necessary and when necessary; careful planting and the perpetual use of the hoe.

FRED J. HARRISON.
(H.T.)

Raised by ALEX. DICKSON & SONS, Newtownards.

Awarded the Gold Medal at the Provincial Show, 1923.

A free branching Garden Rose of fairly vigorous growth. The blooms, which in the bud form are a good shape and perfectly formed, open very thin. Very sweetly scented. The colour is a bright crimson. The plant exhibited was free of mildew. It should be useful for bedding purposes. In commerce.



F. J. HARRISON (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL.

ROSES IN EGYPT.

By WALTER DRAPER, F.L.S., Delta Barrage, Egypt.

The Rose, the emblem flower of Old England and the Houses of York and Lancaster, has its devotees not only wherever the English language is spoken, but is a universal favourite with all intellectual communities. I was much struck with some beautiful blooms, with a background of heather clad hills, by "The Braes o' Balquhiddy" last summer, and equally so some years ago in the cottage windows of the Far North, Shetland and Faroe; but the truly magnificent specimens for shape, size and colour, one sees in the large Metropolitan Shows speak for themselves for the very high degree of merit, and respond they have obtained from the skill and attention that has been devoted to them during the past few years.

Roses in this ancient and Biblical land of Egypt, judging from the display one saw at the Shows in Cairo and Alexandria last spring, have attained a degree of perfection that in my early days in Egypt was thought to be unattainable.

The cultivation of Roses in Egypt is by no means a modern art. The poet Martial, in the "Mille et une Nuits," mentions the Roses of Damascus, La Provins and the Roses of Bengal, when artificial hybridism was not practised as it is to-day. The garden which Lord Lindsay wrote of in his "Voyages en Egypt," 1836, and those of Prince Ibrahim in the Isle of Rouda, on the Nile, near Cairo, in 1867, and later the garden of H.H. Ismail Pasha, contain some of these kinds.

Thirty years ago the established varieties could be counted on

one's fingers. *La France*, *Homere*, *Maréchal Niel*, *Stanbouli*, *Aimée Vibert*, *Perle des Jardins*, *Souvenir de la Malmaison* and *Safrano*, were among those most common, and the following is an extract from "Gardening in Egypt" published by the writer in 1895 :—

"Of all flowers Roses are probably the most popular, and it is therefore not surprising to find that in every garden a large space is devoted to their cultivation. But the great fault to be found in this country is their lack of variety. Garden after garden may be visited with the result that while blooms are to be seen in abundance the kinds are the same in all. This cannot be attributed to a lack of enterprise on the part of the owners, for much money has been spent and many beautiful kinds have been imported from Europe; but the selection has seldom been a judicious one suitable for the Egyptian climate, and a choice has often been made of Roses which, while thriving well in Europe, are unsuitable here. Such Roses are sometimes a partial success the first season, but many are lacking in size and the colour of their blooms, and those that do not die off during the first summer, usually exhaust themselves by throwing up long shoots at a time when they ought to be at rest—consequently they deteriorate and are ultimately lost."

Much of this has now changed and many errors of the past corrected. In "*La Jardinage en Egypte*," published by the writer in 1908, attention was called to the advantage of budding on more suitable stocks, instead of the usual propagation by cuttings, in the selection of those types more suitable of withstanding the Egyptian heat, the withholding of water during certain periods of summer rest, and greater attention to pruning, manuring, insect pests, etc.

Apart from the beauty and the pleasure experienced in the cultivation and care of a garden, however modest in its dimensions, the healthful hobby thus constituted is not without special interest. Hence the cultivation of a garden of Roses, besides having an economic and æsthetic aspect, is of value as a nerve soothing antidote in an Eastern country. Its connection with hygienics is of some importance,

from the ozone said to be generated from certain plants, thus tending in a measure to the supply of an atmospheric deficiency well known in inland Egyptian towns, and opinions have at times been expressed why Rose growing and gardening in general—to those who can indulge in it—is not more often recommended as a beneficial pursuit for nervous patients.

The old system of propagating Roses from cuttings, previously mentioned, has now been almost entirely supplanted by the spring and autumn budding of the best and most suitable kinds of briar stocks. The late Sultan of Egypt was a keen Rose grower, and a beautiful deep yellow Tea, Hussini, is named after him. H.M. Fuad I—King of Egypt—is specially interested in Roses and Carnations, and the father of Her Majesty the Queen, His Excellency Abdel Rahim Pasha Sabry, has a lovely Rose garden, while many Egyptian notables and foreign residents make a keen hobby of Rose growing.

Roses of a more tropical nature, such as Teas, Noisettes, Bourbons, China and their hybrids, usually give the best results and flower more or less throughout the year; but the summer blooms are naturally poor, and are to be discouraged from the exhaustive nature of the heat and dampness. The Semi-Single, or Polyantha, also do well. Ramblers and Penzance Briars, so popular in England, are not a success, as they usually flower only once—in April—and suffer considerable “bleaching” from the white heat of the sun. Turner's Crimson Rambler is bleached white in Cairo almost before the flowers are fully developed. This same defect of bleaching from the strong heat and dampness has also a detrimental effect on chrysanthemums, some of which quickly lose their deep colour, and it is much to be regretted that these popular autumn flowers cannot be retarded to bloom at least a fortnight later. Bleaching also occurs in the summer flowers of William Allen Richardson and Lady Hillingdon, which lose their beautiful yellow and cream colours during the period of great heat, although their winter flowers are perfect. The latter was introduced into Egypt some years ago by H.E. Sami Pasha.

The climbing Banksia, both white and yellow, do exceedingly

well. The former is a very rampant grower, and will often cover a small tree; the effect of its flowering clusters of small white Roses by moonlight in March, is like to a tree covered with snow.

Another beautiful climbing Rose, introduced by Madam Borchgrevink into Ramleh, Alexandria, in the early nineties; *Reine Marie Henriette* is still doing well.

Much impetus was given to the introduction of Standard Roses into Egypt by the late Mrs. Wilfred Carey, on the site of whose garden, opposite the Residency at Cairo, now stands a huge block of flats. All occupants of the Residency, from Lady Cromer to the present High Commissioner, including Lord Kitchener, were keen Rose growers, and many beautiful varieties which passed through the hands of the writer were introduced through the Residency gardens. To Dr. H. P. Keatinge, F.R.C.S., late of Kasr-el-Ainy, Egyptian Rose growers are also indebted for many new and beautiful introductions. Also many other British growers of Cairo and Alexandria.

Souvenir de Prince Albert, a lovely dark red Tea, an early introduction, was grown in quantities as a market florist Rose, first as a bush then as a standard. *Frau Karl Druschki* is another strong grower; the flowers are best if cut a day or so before they fully develop. Some years ago it was zealously guarded by the florists as a newcomer to Egypt. A few buds were obtained by the writer from some fading stems, and in two months after budding they were flowering in his garden.

One curious native idea of budding is that it should be done in the early morning, and the buds wetted by the spittle of the gardener, who must be fasting. The Rose Beetle is particularly destructive in the spring on light colour blooms, and the heart of many a good Rose is destroyed by them. The only remedy is picking off the beetle and killing by putting them into hot water. The Orange Scale ("*Aspidiotus auranti*") is in the autumn often found entirely covering the wood of both bush and standard plants. It greatly impoverishes

them by sucking the sap until the plant is sick and yellow. Painting and spraying the wood after the October pruning will quickly rid Roses of this pernicious pest. A look out must be kept during the winter season for mildew and rust, which occurs on the young foliage of certain varieties. It can be controlled by dusting with powdered sulphur.

Aphis must also be destroyed by spraying with a soft soap solution, while judicious disbudding adds to the size and beauty of individual blooms. Madame Edouard Herriot is a rather shy grower, but the winter flowers are good. Grace Darling can scarcely hold up her head to the Egyptian sun, although the flowers at times are quite good.

The Spring Shows at Alexandria often present a finer display of Roses than that at Cairo, as the occasional abnormal heat of the first half of April has a detrimental effect on the blooms.

Although by judicious pruning and general treatment it is possible to have excellent winter Roses from November until April the latter is essentially the Rose month for Egypt, when all important kinds are considered at their best, and mention of some of the well known favourites may be of interest: Ophelia, Killarney, Queen Alexandra, Lord Kitchener, Hon. Edith Gifford, Admiral Ward, George Dickson, Cynthia Forde, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Mrs. Redford, Edward Mawley, Dean Hole, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, William Shean, Etoile de France, Mme. Mélanie Soupert, Le Progres, George C. Waud, Château de Clos Vougeot, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Cecile Brunner, Mme. Jules Grolez, Catherine Mermet, Edouard Gauthier, Madame Ravary, Sunset, Marie van Houtte, Papa Gontier and many others.

It is hardly possible, in the limit of this modest article, to touch more than the fringe of so widely ranged a subject—sufficient to say that the success of Rose growing in Egypt may be looked upon as a “fait accompli.”

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON TRAINING ROSES.

By WALTER EASLEA, Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea.

I am not an advocate of the "freak" training of rambler Roses such as I have seen growing in market nurseries. Here one may meet with these lovely Roses in the form of ships, fans, crowns and possibly monkeys. It is almost as reprehensible as the distorted box and yew trees we are familiar with at Chelsea, and in my opinion it must be a very fantastic individual, and certainly not a true lover of Nature that can endure them.

But my object is more to advocate some method of training various Roses, that will ensure a display of their lovely blossoms more freely than they would do if left to their own devices. I do not claim that my suggestions are original, for in most cases they have been observed in gentlemen's gardens, and also in the gardens of the modest cottager.

Many years ago I was walking round a big kitchen garden, and there saw a large espalier of the old Rose Captain Christy. This was long before the climbing form of this Rose appeared. It had been trained exactly as an apple or pear would be, the growths extended themselves horizontally each year, and the bending necessary for this training of course checked the upward flow of sap, and consequently the branches put forth numerous laterals. These were spurred in annually and a fine crop of blossom resulted.

Another instance was a fine plant of Rêve d'Or, treated in like manner. We all know how shy blooming this Rose is until it has made a lot of growth against a wall; but the spurring in of the laterals induces flowering wood. By pinching in the flowerless shoots fre-

quently the growths were kept in bounds, and they bore flowers in most cases in the sub laterals, that is, laterals springing from other laterals.

Now I am aware many amateurs are perplexed how to make the climbing sports of certain popular Roses bloom. Some find a difficulty even with Climbing Chatenay, Climbing Ophelia and Climbing Mélanie Soupert. I do not suppose all my readers can adopt the espalier system alluded to, although I can recommend it for these kinds, but where it is necessary to grow them on a wall or fence, I would advise training them in a palmate or fan shape as nearly as possible. I may perhaps make a diversion here and say, that in my opinion all these climbing sports should be left unpruned the first spring after planting. If pruned back even to 12 inches, some are liable to remain dwarf, but if planted and left as received from the nurseryman, they will send out new shoots about midsummer, and one or two of the old growths may then be cut away if desired, although I prefer to retain them for another year, or even two.

Now, as a rule, these climbing sports and other climbing Roses, not ramblers, have two or three long rods of growth and are rather stiff and not very pliable, but if possible when nailing growths to wall or fence, first train them from the perpendicular as much as it is safe to do without snapping them. This in itself will accelerate basal growth.

As regards these basal shoots, they may be trained to the right and left whilst they are pliable, and encouraged to extend horizontally as much as possible. Any lateral shoots, *i.e.*, those springing from the main growths, should be pinched back to three or four eyes if they show no signs of flowering, and generally from the laterals springing from these, and termed sub-laterals, we obtain bloom, if not the first year, then the second and subsequent years.

As long as these main rods appear healthy there is no need to cut them away, and one may have good rods yielding fine healthy laterals for several years provided they escape injury by frost.

If the wall or fence contain bare spaces, one or more of the laterals may be used to fill in, but overcrowding should be avoided, as it is essential the main growth should have every chance of thoroughly ripening by the action of sun and air. But some may desire to grow these climbing Roses upon poles or the uprights of pergolas. In this case use one or two other poles each side of the main one, and so as to be able to open out the growths; the object being to check the upward rise of the sap, which too often results in new growth springing out from the top only. I have seen Climbing Caroline Testout on a house wall reach a height of over 30-ft. with one long gawky stem. Had the method of training advocated been adopted in the plant's first stages, this would not have happened.

The climbing sports of well-known Roses are becoming absolutely essential to the modern Rose garden, and I find an increasing demand for "Roses with good quality blooms" as distinct from the true ramblers, especially where space is limited, and it looks as though the collection of "Climbing Sports" would keep on increasing. After being sent out as far back as 1905 by Mr. E. G. Hill, General McArthur has produced a climbing form.

The Countess Giulio Senni writes me from Rome: "I think the finest of all climbing H.T.'s is your climbing Chatenay," and she goes on to say, "If you could only get a climbing Golden Emblem." Who shall say this is impossible?

In my travels this summer I came across a wonderful hedge of Zephirine Drouhin. I should think it extended some 60-ft. or more. It was only about 3-ft. high and I was curious to see the method of training. Upon examination I found a sort of framework of wood had been erected, and the growths of the Rose tied down to this horizontally. The laterals had sprung up quite thickly, and as the hedge had been planted a good many years the wood structure was not visible until one made a minute examination. This is not a rampant Rose like some, so that the method of training readily ensures a free blossoming, and being so perpetual and deliciously fragrant, one can imagine

what a joy such a hedge must be to the owner. Similar hedges could be made of Hugh Dickson, Florence Haswell Veitch, etc. I would advise a double row of plants planted in good trenched soil, each plant about 4-ft. apart, and the two rows about a yard apart. The lovely old Gloire de Dijon grown in this way would be fine, and there are many others suitable.

There is yet another method I would advocate when dealing with such strong growing Roses as Hugh Dickson, J. B. Clark, Avoca, Walter C. Clark, etc., and that is to put up a few stout posts about 6-ft. apart, and about 4-ft. high. Then stretch about three rows of the wire encased in rubber, such as can be obtainable from dealers in surplus war material. Set the plants about 6-ft. apart and instead of pruning back just arch them over, securing them to the wire in the centre of shoots and at the tip. Perhaps the best results would follow if the Roses were cut back hard the first year, and then the new growths following being arched over the second year instead of pruning.

This is better in my opinion than the so-called pegging down. The shoots are too near the ground, and one cannot properly cultivate the soil in the latter case. Of course to retain the youthfulness of the plants old growths should be annually cut away. An exhibitor once told me he obtained his first prize blooms of Avoca from plants trained on these lines. A fine Rose fitted for this treatment is J. G. Glassford, and most of the very vigorous varieties such as I have mentioned and others including Mrs. Stewart Clark, Mrs. Cornwallis West, Madame Wagram, would be far more successful than when grown as bushes, where their exuberant growths smother others around them.

There is yet another suggestion that may be useful to amateurs. I have often been asked how to deal with a Gloire de Dijon on a wall, where its new growths are produced high up and none from the base, and I have advocated taking the whole plant down and renailing the main stem in a zig-zag or serpentine manner. This is rather a difficult operation with a very old tree, but with care it may be done. Just

bend the main growth, even only a few inches from the perpendicular will do, and then continue so doing until the whole main growth has several such bends. In course of time new shoots will break out from these bent parts, and the wall will be covered with healthy young wood. This system may be applied to any Rose where growths are desired from the base. Albéric Barbier is such an one, often it runs away from the top and the young wood does not break so freely, as in some other ramblers.

For those interested in growing climbing Roses in pots, I would suggest placing three or four bamboo canes around edge of pot and taking the long rods, say, of a Maréchal Niel or W. A. Richardson and twining them around the canes. There should be a gentle rise from the base to the top. New shoots will spring out all the way up, and from these blooms will appear, often the first year, but more freely the second. The laterals are pruned back to two or three eyes each year, and instead of repotting the plants one may top dress them with a little bone meal and well-rotted manure. Roses such as Mermaid, Pax, etc., make fine pot plants when grown on these lines, and they last good for several years. Many of the ramblers can also be treated in same way, and there can be no objection to such training as it is merely assisting nature.



A NEW CLIMBING ROSE, THE BEACON.
Exhibited by Messrs. Chaplin Bros., at the Spring Show.

THE 1923 SPRING SHOW.

By HERBERT OPPENHEIMER, Caterham Valley.

The Spring Show of 1923 was Madame Butterfly's Show, for nearly one half of the decorative exhibits shown by amateurs consisted of that variety, and for a moment it seemed to reign supreme.

Opinions may differ on the question whether Madame is an improvement on our old favourite Ophelia, but there could only be one opinion of the new comer's beauty as shown. The bluish, or violet tint which distinguishes Madame Butterfly from Ophelia when grown under glass certainly produced a most vivid effect, and seemed to intensify the colouring of the exhibits. Some of us thought that this bluish sheen imparted rather a hard colour to the Rose as compared with the softer tints of Ophelia, but it is just as well that tastes differ, otherwise we should all be growing one and the same Rose.

The competition in these decorative classes was very keen, and, as usual, Mrs. Courtney Page, Mrs. Oakley Fisher and Mrs. Charlton were well to the fore. It was particularly gratifying to find an old favourite like Richmond holding its own. Miss Ethel James carried off a well deserved first prize for a lovely bowl of that variety in Class 21.

All who admired the Nurserymen's large exhibits of cut Roses, must have felt difficulty in realising that the Show was being held in April, and a rather wintry April at that. The feast of colour provided, the great variety of blooms and foliage, and the size and freshness of

the exhibits, equalled almost anything that was shown at the Summer Show, and the greatest credit was due to the exhibitors, Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons and Mr. A. E. Prince, who were placed in this class in the order named. Excellent specimens of Phœbe, Eisme and Rev. F. Page Roberts were the centre of attraction in Messrs. Cant's exhibit, and Mr. Prince showed equally perfect blooms of Muriel Wilson, Souvenir de George Pernet and Edith Cavell.

Mr. W. E. Chaplin, Mr. Hicks and Messrs. Cutbush & Son showed some very fine large groups of pot Roses. Mr. Chaplin's exhibit contained some specimens of an interesting new climber named Beacon, which bears clusters of flowers somewhat after the style of American Pillar, but of much intensified colour. Mr. Hicks showed us what can be done under glass with some of the newer American pink varieties, such as Premier and Columbia. In the Nurserymen's class for 24 exhibition blooms, Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons and Mr. Hicks showed two excellent boxes, and were placed in the order named, but the position of the same competitors was reversed in the class for six pillar Roses.

Mr. Goodwin's Maréchal Niels again gained the first prizes for twelve blooms and for a basket of one variety, as well as the Silver Medal for the best bloom in the Nurserymen's section, but the Committee's action in opening these two classes to all Roses and not confining them to Maréchal Niels, had the effect of providing some keen competition on this occasion, and Mr. Hicks, Messrs. B. R. Cant and Messrs. Bees, Ltd., provided ample evidence that Mr. Goodwin was not going to have matters all his own way in these two classes, as he has had on some occasions in the past. He will have to look to his laurels in 1924.

One is a little diffident about New Seedling Roses at the Spring Show, for, however well these latest arrivals may look when grown under glass, there is always the risk that they may not prove worthy of a Gold Medal when grown in the open. This doubt was felt by several members of the Seedlings Committee in awarding a Gold Medal

to a novelty, staged by Mr. W. E. Chaplin, named Mrs. Tresham Gilbey (H.T.), of very delicate colouring, consisting of a mixture of pale pink, flesh, yellow and apricot. I have since seen this Rose growing in the open ground, and it appears to give the same delightful blend of colours as under glass. The other Gold Medal was awarded to Deception (H.T.), shown by Messrs. G. Beckwith & Son, which is a pink Rose of Exhibition size and fulness, and which may best be described as a Super Lady Ashtown.

The Amateurs' Exhibition classes were great in quality, and small in quantity. I believe that some of our friends are a little reluctant in coming forward with their exhibits, because Mr. Holland and Mr. Hammond have reached such a standard of excellence in growing Exhibition Roses under glass, that it is considered well nigh hopeless to show in the same class with them with any prospect of success. Great praise is therefore due to Mr. Gordon Clark for having faced these two protagonists and staged a most excellent box in Class 17 in competition with the two champions, and while he was not successful on this occasion, we all hope that he will try again with better luck.

In the class for six mixed blooms Mr. Gordon Clark was first, but here there was only one other competitor. Would-be Exhibitors should bear in mind that this class for six mixed blooms is not open to the larger amateur growers who exhibit in the class for twelve blooms. Moreover the Exhibition Committee has this year added for the Spring Show an entirely new class for six blooms, open only to those who grow 30 plants or less under glass, so that there is really ample scope for those who have not the same amount of experience, skill and facilities as the larger amateurs, to show in those classes until they have gained sufficient confidence to come forward and challenge the present holders of premier honours.

The exhibits shown by Mr. Holland and Mr. Hammond were beyond all praise. In a very close contest Mr. Holland secured first honours both for twelve cut blooms and for six blooms of one variety. The specimens shown by Mr. Holland of Edward Mawley, A.

Hartmann, Mabel Drew and Foley Hobbs, and by Mr. Hammond of Mélanie Soupert and Mrs. Amidee Hammond were as nearly perfect as any Roses can be. Mr. Holland secured the Silver Medal for the best bloom shown by an Amateur, with a fine specimen of Mrs. Foley Hobbs.

The attendance at the Show was excellent, and the combined efforts of our Honorary Secretary, the exhibitors and the judges, succeeded in enabling the Show to be opened to the members and the public punctually to the minute.



THE REGENT'S PARK ROSE SHOW.

By A. C. BARTLETT, Kew.

“To be or not to be” was the question which rumour said the Council of the Society seriously debated less than a fortnight before the great day. Is it better to hold “any sort of a Show” rather than disappoint a great many rosarians, or to bow to what appeared to some to be inevitable, and cancel the fixture? That the optimists prevailed is now a matter of history, and in the words of one of the chief horticultural journals, the Show of June 28th, 1923, was “a great triumph for the management and the exhibitors over most adverse circumstances.”

Throughout the season the weather had been most unfavourable for Roses. The mild winter gave the bushes no rest. April and May were unseasonably cold, and up to the day of the Show there had been very little sunshine. In such circumstances blooms fit for exhibition could not be expected, and, as a matter of fact, a week before the Show few growers had any blooms at all. Such being the case the grave anxiety of the Council could be appreciated. That “fortune favours the bold” was never more evident than with this year’s Summer Rose Show. Almost immediately after it was decided to hold the Show the weather improved somewhat, and the improvement steadily held. On the fateful day many old, and some new, supporters discovered, to their delight, that they would be able after all to stage some blooms.

No one can have envied our Honorary Secretary his “job.” He has in his time faced and overcome all sorts of difficulties, and it is

pretty certain that the Summer Show of 1923 is his greatest achievement. One can imagine the circumstances—his alternating hopes and fears as the entries arrived, no doubt at first in dribblets and then in increased numbers till, at last, sufficient to make a Show were assured.

Next to Mr. Courtney Page, for his great effort, the appreciation of the Society and Rose lovers generally is due to the large-hearted spirit of the exhibitors, who, feeling that their blooms would be, in many cases, only second-rate, brought all they could rather than “let down the National Rose Society.” With such a Secretary and such a spirit in the members success was certain, and a Society that can make such a wonderful Show as we enjoyed at Regent's Park is bound to wax stronger and stronger with the years.

It was a wonderful Show. No one would dream of claiming that in point of quality the blooms were equal to those of other years. But we all remembered that up to the day we had scarcely seen an outdoor Rose for the year. When the tents were cleared ready for the judges nearly all the blooms were in the bud stage. Then Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria came. A Royal visit demands Royal weather, so the sun shone with genial warmth, and under its kindly influence the Roses opened as though by magic, and the success of the Show was assured.

As ever, it was the New Roses that drew the visitors most, and the long queue outside the special tent eclipsed that of the most popular theatre in London. The many new varieties were fully equal to the high standard of former years, and it was evident that the judges were not influenced by the difficulties of the season when making their awards. The two Gold Medal Roses were well worthy of the high honour. Lady Roundway is a gorgeously coloured, deep golden bloom, with a touch of orange. This Pernetiana variety, which was shown by Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons, is said to be perpetual flowering, and it evidently is very free. Bessie Chaplin was the finest H.T. in the Show. The blooms are large and shapely and much of La France colouring. Most of the buds were a shining cerise colour. It was

shown by Messrs. Chaplin Brothers. Three of the four Certificate varieties were shown by Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons. Gwynne Carr is a medium-sized, fully double bloom, of delicious fragrance, and shell pink colour with a golden glow at the base of the petals. Maud Cumming baffled the colourists. The best description was peach-red, shot with coral pink, with a hint of orange. The petals are beautifully veined, and it possesses decided fragrance. Shot Silk would be well worth growing if only for its distinct rich fragrance, but, in addition, it possesses an uncommon orange-rose shade of colour, shot with golden yellow. Little Joe was shown by Messrs. D. Prior & Son, though raised by Mr. F. J. Looyman. It is a sturdy large petalled single of what has been termed sealing wax red colour, with a golden centre.

In view of the fact that the new Roses of the year are always many and mostly of great promise, it is consistently disappointing to inspect the exhibits in the class for varieties distributed during the previous five years, and this year was no exception to the rule. The Kilbee-Stuart Cup was won by Mr. Elisha J. Hicks with quite an ordinary dozen blooms. The best were Mrs. Elisha J. Hicks, Marjorie Bulkeley and Victor Tescherdorff. In the class for twelve blooms of any new Rose the quality was distinctly higher, and Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons showed excellent blooms of their new Maud Cumming. But the most fascinating of all the new Roses was the basket of Victoria, staged by Mr. Geo. Prince. It possesses to a marked degree the real Old Damask Rose scent, and charmed Princess Victoria, who permitted Mr. Prince to take the basket to Marlborough House.

From the spectacular point of view the groups of Roses were splendid. The arches of Mrs. Henry Stevens and Climbing Lady Hillingdon in the Champion Cup group of Mr. Elisha J. Hicks were especially charming. His tall stands of cluster varieties were delightfully arranged, and made a fitting background to the massed vases of such decorative Roses as Mrs. Henry Morse, Golden Ophelia, Padre, Betty Uprichard, Chas. E. Shea and Hortulanus Buddle. The neat bordering of floriferous little sprays of polyantha varieties was novel and

singularly effective. Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons had a good variety of decorative Roses, and the Rev. J. H. Pemberton set up a glorious centre of Star of Persia.

Paul's Scarlet Climber, Isobel and Emma Wright were shown in splendid colour by Messrs. Chaplin Bros. in their first prize group, and Mr. Walter Easlea, who won the first prize in the class for a 10 feet by 3 feet group, included beautiful blooms of Hoosier Beauty, Henrietta and Christine.

The quality of the blooms in the premier class for Exhibition Roses was quite good, and out of the 72 blooms which won the Championship trophy for Messrs. D. Prior & Sons it was impossible to find a poor bloom. Apart from this surprising quality; the exhibit was especially noteworthy for its even quality, and for the clever arrangement of the different colours. Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons were a good second as far as quality was concerned, but they were not quite so happily situated with bright colours. The principal varieties in this large class were Courtney Page, George Dickson, Princess Victoria, Augustus Hartman, H. V. Machin and Hoosier Beauty among the scarlets and crimsons; Mrs. Chas. Hunter, Lohengrin, F. W. Dunlop, Mrs. Henry Morse and Mrs. J. H. Welch were the outstanding pink varieties.

If Mr. George Prince could have included a few more brightly coloured blooms in his first prize stand of 48 distinct varieties it would have been decidedly the best exhibit of exhibition Roses in the Show. But, nevertheless, it was very chaste and beautiful. Candeur Lyonnaise, Mrs. C. Lamplough, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Modesty, Martha Drew and Rev. F. Page-Roberts were excellent specimens. To the lover of these deliciously scented and fragrant Tea and Noisette Roses, the stands of bloom in the open classes are nearly always disappointing. One feels that they could and should have been grown and shown better. But on the present occasion they were rather better than usual. Mr. George Prince won the first prize with really good examples of such sorts as Auguste Comte, of beautiful

colour, Mrs. Campbell Hall, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Souvenir de Pierre Notting and Lady Plymouth.

Until towards the end of the afternoon the baskets of cut Roses did not attract much attention, but when the blooms had opened out fully, many of the baskets were highly decorative. Their newest variety, Maud Cumming, shown by Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons, won first prize in the class for a new variety, and the same exhibitors were also first with seven baskets of decorative varieties.

That the amateurs rose to the occasion equally with the trade growers, and brought blooms which in former years they would have scarcely bothered to cut for any purpose, is now well known to all who saw the exhibits early in the day. But as the day wore on they must have been delighted with the behaviour of their blooms. Long before tea-time the despised bud had often blossomed out into quite a presentable bloom, and in some cases into a typical exhibition specimen. In the Tea and Noisette class the honours of the Show again went to the amateurs' division, for Dr. F. G. Hayes, of Taunton, won the Trophy with most delightful blooms of Lady Plymouth, Medea, W. R. Smith, White Maman Cochet and others of decidedly better quality than in the Nurserymen's classes. Sunburst, George Dickson and ^{Mrs.} Melanie Soupert were well shown by Mr. W. G. Bambridge in his first prize collection of twelve exhibition blooms.

In the Decorative classes, where any Roses may be utilised, the quality of the blooms was, of course, distinctly high, because some of the exhibits had been grown under glass. Madame Butterfly and Ophelia were the most favoured varieties, and the first named was used to good effect by Mrs. A. R. Bide in the Open class. In the amateurs' section for decorated dinner tables there were many exhibitors. Mrs. Courtney Page had a really delicious arrangement of Madame Butterfly, and in the class which requires a single variety had a charming table of Irish Elegance, with the graceful foliage of Rosa Willmottiae. Mrs. H. Barton, in the dinner table class for home

grown Roses, had a most pleasing association of Emma Wright and Old Gold.

The Silver Medal blooms were : Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.), by Dr. F. G. Hayes; Mrs. E. J. Hudson (H.T.), by Mr. W. E. Moore; and White Maman Cochet (T.), by Mrs. F. Pridham in the amateur section; Candeur Lyonnaise (H.P.), by Mr. George Prince; C. V. Haworth (H.T.), by Messrs. F. Cant & Co.; and Lady Plymouth (T.), by Mr. George Prince in the nurserymen's section.





ALLEN CHANDLER (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL.

for
ALLEN CHANDLER.
(H.T.)

Exhibited by Mr. GEORGE PRINCE, Oxford.

Awarded the Gold Medal at the Provincial Show, 1923.

A strong growing semi-single Rose of great merit. The large blooms are a vivid scarlet colour, and carried in clusters of three or four, and not liable to damage by rain. The growth is very vigorous, and the plants I have seen were entirely free of mildew. Delightfully fragrant. A fine perpetual flowering pillar Rose, and one of the greatest acquisitions of recent years. Awarded the Cory Cup in 1923. In commerce in 1924.

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW.

SALTAIRE, JULY 10th and 11th, 1923.

By GEORGE M. TAYLOR, Edinburgh.

The Summer Show, in Regent's Park, as we all know, was one of the poorest ever held by the National Rose Society. That was the result of course of the cold, ungenial weather, which had been experienced for some months previous to the Show. This cold spell was general all over the country, and when I left Edinburgh on the afternoon of July 9th that city was still maintaining the reputation it has received as a place of bitter winds. When I reached Bradford in the evening, however, the conditions had changed. The air heaved ominously in a sulky sultriness, and in the morning we learned that London had experienced the greatest thunderstorm in living memory. We had escaped—we got our share the following evening—but the morning was very wet, and on the way down to the Show from the City we consoled ourselves with the thought that most of the Roses—especially those from the South—must have been cut before the storm broke out. The rain cleared off early in the forenoon and the day was warm—too warm—and the thunderstorm followed in the evening.

If the Roses were not at Regent's Park they were certainly at Saltaire. The rigour of the season actually made the Show at Saltaire a huge success. Few were ready for the great National Show in London, but the flowers were in the pink of perfection for the Provincial Show, especially the Roses from the South. The trade exhibitors, many of whom were not ready for Regent's Park and Windsor, were

well represented at Saltaire, and their displays contributed in no small degree to the success of a notable Show.

I often wonder what a Rose Show would be like without the masses of flowers which are set up by trade growers. I am one of those who believe that the day is done for specimen blooms shown singly in rows on flat boxes. It is curious that the Queen of Flowers is still one of the few subjects shown in this out-of-date manner. Roses have not much effect when shown on boards; they are exceedingly beautiful when displayed with long stems in vases. The decorative effect is charming; visitors to a Show have something to admire. As I have already said the trade exhibitors were very much in evidence, and were it not for their method of exhibiting their flowers Saltaire Show or any other Rose Show would have been dull and uninteresting. The carnation men have banished the boxes and the paper collars, and they now show their flowers in vases. Let us pray for the day when rosarians will do likewise.

Every year is notable for the pre-eminence of some particular variety of Rose. At Saltaire the Queen of the Ball—if I may put it that way—was Mrs. George Norwood. Every grower who staged flowers of this Rose had it in superb condition. The colour, an exquisite tone of pink, was ethereal in its loveliness; the formation was as perfect as the most meticulous judge could wish for; and the fragrance was entrancing. If Mrs. George Norwood would only add a cubit to its stature what a superbly beautiful variety it would be. Colour, fragrance, formation—all the virtues—it has in abundance, but, alas, it has no vigour. It was the Rose of the Show at Saltaire.

Next to Mrs. George Norwood the Rose that still lives in my memory is Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald. This noble variety is surely our finest deep crimson decorative Rose. From Saltaire I went to Harrogate, Leominster, Glasgow, Edinburgh, the Autumn Show at the Royal Horticultural Hall, and the Autumn Show at Holland Park, and if one Rose was supreme at all these Shows it was Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald. As the year waned the beauty of this Rose seemed to

intensify, and on the 10th of November I cut some perfect flowers in the open in Mid-Lothian. This Rose has only one fault in my eyes—it is scentless.

We hear a lot, by the way, in these days about the lack of perfume in new Roses. The hybridist, some folks tell us, has destroyed the fragrance in his endeavour to produce new colours. But has he? There were four, at least, of the new seedling Roses at Saltaire that were notable for their remarkably rich fragrance. Two of these received the Gold Medal Award, and I shall deal with them later. The other two varieties to which I wish to refer are Shot Silk and Marcia Stanhope. Shot Silk is now well known—it received the Gold Medal at the Autumn Show—and its perfume rivals that of any of the old favourite scented Roses. Marcia Stanhope is a gem, and I hope that Mr. George Lilley, its raiser, will again stage it for the premier honour. It is a pretty little thing, and it reminds one of Mrs. Herbert Stevens. It is perfectly pure white and its fragrance is that of the Old Provence Rose. I have had plants from the raiser and it appears to have a strong constitution and is apparently a good grower. I am certain that Marcia Stanhope has a most popular future.

I do not intend to worry my reader with a note of who won prizes in the competitive sections. Such information is of little interest now. In the trade classes for 36 blooms, 24 blooms and 12 blooms, there were some magnificent flowers. Outstanding varieties from the purely exhibition, or competitive, standpoint were Louise Cretté—surely one of the greatest of exhibition whites—George Dickson, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Gorgeous, Modesty, Augustus Hartmann and Dean Hole. The class for 12 blooms of new Roses, distributed since January 1st, 1919, was notable for the lot staged by Mr. George Prince. This easily gained first, and it struck me as the finest exhibit in a grand Show. I give the dozen varieties herewith; their names deserve to be recorded for they were magnificent blooms. They were: Lady Inchiquin, in superb colour; Captain Kilbee-Stuart, well-formed and in grand condition; Mrs. H. R. Darlington, large but not coarse; Muriel

Wilson, exceedingly chaste; Mabel Morse, a golden vision; Manifesto, a charming shade of salmony pink; Courtney Page, shown in great form; Bessie Chaplin, good but not distinct; Mrs. C. Lamplough, a telling flower in a stand; J. G. Glassford, a regal crimson; Diadem, most distinct; and Captain F. Bald, deep crimson, flushed scarlet. I have seldom seen a finer dozen of Rose blooms on one stand.

Mr. Prince excelled himself again in his winning lot in the class for a basket of cut Roses. He staged a splendid lot of Mrs. Campbell Hall. They say that coming events cast their shadows before. The highest award for Roses given by the Royal Horticultural Society is the Wigan Cup. Mr. Prince won it, and won it easily in the face of stiff competition, at the Holland Park Show in early October. It was evident from what we saw at Saltaire that the Longworth Roses would give other competitors a run for their money this season. Mr. Prince, at this Show, in addition to other honours, won the first prize for a superb group of flowers staged on a space not exceeding 15-ft. by 4-ft. The larger group of Roses, 30-ft. by 4-ft., was a good show, and the first place was taken by Dicksons of Newtownards. Outstanding sorts in this group were Lady Inchiquin and Betty Uprichard.

The amateur classes were poorly contested. The Show was perhaps too early for the North.

Gold Medals were awarded to two seedlings. They were Allen Chandler, exhibited by Mr. George Prince, and Fred J. Harrison, from Messrs. Alexander Dickson & Sons, Ltd., Newtownards. The first is a pillar Rose with semi-double, rosy-crimson flowers. It will make a really attractive specimen when grown in the form of a large bush or on a pillar. As already stated it is delightfully fragrant. So, too, is Fred J. Harrison. The flowers, which are of fine formation, are a bright shade of crimson. It is not, I should say, very distinct when compared with others of this colour, but it has what most of them lack, viz., perfume.

We now come to the varieties which received Certificates of Merit. Fragrance, which was shown by Messrs. Chaplin Bros., is a vermillion-

crimson in colour, but a most unshapely and uncouth flower. It is granted that everyone wishes perfume in their Roses, but the flowers must surely be of good shape. This Rose received a certificate for its perfume. One or two sorts so honoured in recent years have already lost caste owing to their uncouthness. Take Queen of Fragrance as an example, and it won the Clay Cup, too !

Betty Hulton, from Newtownards, is a fine yellow, and I am looking forward to seeing this in flower in the open here next summer. I am writing this note at the close of the season when, in mid-November, deluges of cold rain have ruined the Roses for a year. They had made a brave show, but the long, cold, wet nights soon put an end to them. Up till then, however, Golden Emblem was undoubtedly the Queen of Yellow Roses. It has, unfortunately, a bad habit of dying back with some people—although it never does with me—and a more hardy sort is wanted. I think I know all the new yellows, and Betty Hulton is the only one in sight likely to rival, let alone displace, Golden Emblem.

Joan Howarth, from Messrs. Bees, Ltd., I should describe as a flower somewhat of the Ophelia type, but a trifle larger and a little deeper in colour. It is a most promising variety of a good type.

Of the other seedlings nothing need be said. It would take the opportunity, however, of stating here that raisers must surely alter their ideas of what a new Rose should be. At the three Shows of our Society at which I have been present this year—I was not at the Spring Show for Roses grown under glass have no interest for me—I was astonished at the quality of some of the seedlings. They were not advances on Roses in commerce. By giving such sorts the cold shoulder in the shape of no awards, the raisers are politely informed that in the opinion of the judges, those Roses are not wanted.

THE AUTUMN SHOW.

REFLECTIONS, CRITICISMS AND SUGGESTIONS.

By DONALD McDONALD, F.L.S.

What beautiful Rose blooms were to be seen almost everywhere last autumn, not only in well-kept Rosaries, but also in the wilder parts of the pleasure grounds, in bowers and hedges! And, marvellous as it is to state, the beauty became apparent after battles with the rude winds of the equinox!

We owed much of this late display to a rainy summer, which accounted for a free production of growths. It is encouraging in Rose culture to get such robust summer shoots, which, with an intervening spell of sunny weather, put forth these fine flowers through the autumn, and, further, they portend luxuriant bloom next year.

While the sunset glories still lingered, Roses of many kinds were more than usually floriferous, the blooms vying with their compatriots the dahlias in richness of colour, to say nothing of the perfume. In such a time, what with asters, chrysanthemums and Michaelmas daisies, gardens were wondrously gay, and there were numbers of other border plants blooming profusely also. The glorious sunshine which made nature so joyous also made it lovely.

With the rise and development of the Hybrid Tea, there was brought into prominence, imperceptibly perhaps at first, but neverthe-

less surely, the autumn-flowering qualities of the Rose, and its popularity for decorative purposes, both in the house and garden, soon became established. It broke the long spell in the belief it only possessed fleeting properties, for the Rose is now no longer a flower of the too brief season, of June and July, as in the past, but a flower of September and October as well.

As the National Rose Society is the exponent of the Rose in all its qualifications, it seemed but fitting, in order to bring before the public the best autumn-flowering varieties, that an Exhibition should be held late in the season, and since its inception in 1904 it has flourished successfully.

A generation ago such an Exhibition as was made in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall last September would have been an impossibility. It was instituted not simply for the object of creating a pretty and fragrant display, but to teach the lesson that Roses will linger far into the season of ripening fruits and coloured leaves. The progress of the venture has been remarkable, there being over 350 exhibits on this occasion, and it has served to bring before the public the attraction of the Rose, which is not only the queen of flowers in name, but by general consent acknowledged to be the reigning sovereign of the floral world.

While forming a fitting close to a season of exceptional activity, the Show was of special value for the remarkable proof it gave of the wealth of these late flowering varieties, and had the Society done nothing more than prove to demonstration the possibility of having an abundance of Roses in the autumn as well as during the summer it would have rendered a service of much value to the flower-loving community.

The schedule might call this Exhibition a show of modern Roses, and presumably they may be termed seedlings, as it is by this method that the majority of new kinds are created. Now, Roses were grown from seeds probably as far back as the Fifteenth Century, and the seedlings of that time would no doubt vary in appearance, as

they still do. This variation would go on widening and increasing up to a certain period, and finally hybridising and cross-breeding came into play. The latter process has so mixed up the botanists' species that in studying the newer varieties an expert can often see features or traces of more than one family in the same bloom.

The first tea-scented Roses came, curiously enough, from China about a century ago. The florists have operated upon them to such an extent that they are now a numerous family, remarkable for scent and shape in bud state, and include the most exquisite combinations of delicate colourings. Being, as a whole, less hardy than the H.P.'s they flourish best in rich, well-drained soils in somewhat sheltered spots; they are also grown for winter blooming under glass. The Hybrid Tea Rose, now so popular, has become so entangled by its relationship with the tea-scented that the original type seems to have almost disappeared. It is a lovely Rose and possesses the pretty feature of producing enduring blooms most exquisite in varieties which do not hang their heads as though bashful of their beauty.

In a recent article upon Garden Roses a correspondent in "The Times" comments as follows:—

"Criticism is often fairly directed to the dubious colouring of many latter-day Roses, to the hot and streaky yellows, cloudy pinks, and reds which are neither scarlet nor crimson, to tints, in fact, of which even the rainbow is innocent. These are the inevitable result of the cross-breeding practised by the raisers of new Roses, and if such things cannot be strangled at birth we may be sure their popularity will be fleeting. With Roses, as with other flowers, it is the clean, pure colours which refresh the eye again and again, and stand the rigorous test of time. Every Rose list has these in plenty."

Gold and crimson were the prevailing colours at this Show. The flowers were really wonderful; they mostly remained fresh and combined to form a dazzling display. Rarely have autumn Roses been seen to better advantage. Modern varieties blossom so freely and so continuously that frost alone puts an end to their beauty. Nowadays

the Hybrid Tea Rose is absolutely supreme. While generally it lacks the fullness and shape of the H.P., it compensates in full measure by its varied and entrancing combination of colours and by its flowering perpetually throughout the summer and autumn. Although many hundreds of new Hybrid Tea Roses have been raised during the past 40 years, some of the oldest of all, notably La France, Caroline Testout, Grace Darling and Cheshunt Hybrid, are still seen in gardens. It is on record that in the seventies an expert remarked, "What would a Rose of Catherine Mermet's texture and form be worth if it had the Persian yellow colour?" My answer is: "Has not this been consummated to-day in more than one variety?" The greatest advances in the Hybrid Teas during recent years have been in the crimsons and yellows; the cool days of autumn seem to suit these colours perfectly.

Then came a new tribe of Roses raised by an eminent French rosarian, M. Pernet-Ducher, to which the name of Pernetiana has been given. The golden Rayon d'Or was one of his first successes, and later introductions have assisted materially to the great change. Persistent raisers were not long in blending its best features with the popular Teas and Hybrid Teas, resulting in such real advances as Golden Emblem, Los Angeles, W. F. Dreer, Mrs. B. J. Walker, Mrs. Henry Morse, Cissie Easlea, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Isobel, Emma Wright, the Queen Alexandra, Glowworm, Souvenir de Claude Pernet, and these are only a few that have already become popular.

When Bacon wrote his essay on gardens, and advised the planting of "Damask Roses," which are "fast of their smells," he was thinking of the *Rosa Damascena*, which is one of the primal stocks. Not till some 200 years later was the Rose made in any way perpetual in England, and, as already stated, it is only recently that we have combined sweetness and prolongation of bloom; indeed it is only in the last few years that such an achievement has become, as it were, natural and the work of making new species and varieties a proper and not very difficult part of the Rose expert's art.

It has to be borne in mind that the Rose family is a large and varied one, each branch possessing its own characteristic, not only in habit, but also in perfume. All species have a fragrance more or less apparent, and in most cases peculiar to each. The best known perfumes are those of the Damask, the Tea and the Musk. Among the oldest of the modern Roses imparting these three distinct perfumes are Marie Baumann and General Jacqueminot for the Damask, Madame Bravy for the Tea and Lamarque and The Garland for the Musk. The strongest perfume in modern Roses is derived from the Damask and Centifolia Roses, which, although distinct in some respects, are, as regards perfume, almost identical, and the Hybrid Perpetual is the offspring of the Damask and Centifolia.

Both single and other simple Roses had a place in our grandfathers' gardens, but during the Victorian era the taste altered, and a Rose garden was considered as nothing if it were not full of Hybrid Perpetuals, even the Tea Rose was only valued for its use as a pot plant under glass. It need be no matter for surprise that the single Rose has come again to the fore; indeed, this is the day of single flowers. The chief beauty of a single Rose is the freshness of its stamens, which are usually a golden-yellow, adding brilliancy to the tint of the petals. It is true they are rather fleeting, but their profusion overcomes that weakness. Happily many of them flower late under ordinary conditions, and are more floriferous than some of the so-called perpetuals, over which the singles have the advantage, as they are often as gay in the autumn with fruit as they were earlier with flowers, some bearing hips large and deep coloured, some small and brilliant, some in bunches as big as rowans. Mr. Allgrove exhibited some splendid fruiting sprays of Moyesii and Fargesii representing miniature scarlet pears. Then, again, how good natured they are, making themselves at home in all soils and situations. I have only to mention such favourites as Mermaid, Isobel, Mrs. Oakley Fisher, Innocence, American Pillar, Golden Spray, Irish Elegance Irish Fireflame and Moyesii.

Rose fruits, while not perhaps possessing the charm of the flowers

by which they are preceded, are in many cases so remarkably attractive as to justify their being taken into consideration.

In discussing the question of autumn Roses no point is of greater importance than the proper selection of varieties. Speaking generally, one's choice should be confined to thin-petalled, semi-double sorts, as the heavy dews prevalent late in the season militate against the proper opening of those with thick, fleshy petals. It would, perhaps, be considered that with numberless varieties sent out in late years every possible need has been catered for, but one feels bound to ask why the hybridisers have not done more with perpetual Climbing Roses, of which there is undoubtedly a dearth of real autumnal bloomers. What is wanted is more of the Mermaid type, more of the Zéphirine Drouhin type, more of the Lady Waterlow type.

As regards exhibitors, whether professional or amateur, there can be little doubt that to some, perhaps to many, exhibitors the attraction of showing Roses in boxes rather than in the decorative classes consists in a feeling that they would like to know where they are. If they can produce bigger and more portly blooms than their rivals they like to feel that is sufficient and that they are reasonably certain of recognition. At one time the perfection bloom had to be flat topped, now it must be pointed. It was a pity to see so many of the specimens with their petals carefully laid out, which spoils the natural form, and the system should not be encouraged. In this connection Rule 14 says :—

All Roses shall be exhibited as cut from the plants. Artificial aid of any kind is strictly prohibited, with the exception of wire or other supports, which may only be used to keep the blooms erect. A bloom left tied shall not receive any point from the judges. The over dressing of Rose blooms is prohibited, and the judges are instructed to treat a bloom dressed so as to alter its character, as a bad bloom.

The decorative classes were certainly the most popular, one class had 20 entries and another 13, and the displays occupied about half

the space available. The new pillar arrangement gave an effective finish, which the public appreciated; besides, it showed the blooms off to the fullest extent.

The National Rose Society has laid down what are, no doubt, carefully considered rules.

The heads under which an Exhibition Rose will be considered are: 1, Novelty; 2, Colour; 3, Form and Size; 4, Habit and Growth; 5, Fragrance; 6, Possibilities as a Garden Rose.

The heads under which a Garden or Decorative Rose will be considered are: 1, Novelty; 2, Colour; 3, Freedom and Continuity of Flowering; 4, Habit and Growth; 5, Fragrance; 6, Beauty and size of Truss.

And this leads to another feature in the Rose Show of the future, when each Rose will probably be staged to emphasise its own special characteristic. In one class where some attempt was made in this direction there were twenty entries.

It was curious to observe on the second day how some of the blooms had wilted while others were fresh. The withered blooms were most noticeable among those which were staged by the newer exhibitors. Here are some useful directions for novices:—

Two days before the day of the Show the flowers for exhibition should be selected; in cool weather four days before will not be too long. Roses develop quickest from 7 to 9 a.m., and to get good substance of petal it is necessary to retard the opening process a little. This is done by tying a piece of Berlin wool round the middle of the bud inside the last row of petals, which has the effect of lengthening the inner petals and causing them to plump up. Some sorts object to this treatment; experience teaches which they are. After tying the bud the shoot bearing it should be bent down so as to bring the flower into a horizontal position, and held there with a stake. Every selected bloom will require to be shaded by a Rose protector, in some cases for

a week or more before the Show. The best time to select the buds is early morning, as soon as the dew is off; they must not be tied when wet. The blooms should be cut the evening before the Show, as if cut on the following morning they do not last, especially in a hot tent. Five p.m., or before the dew rises, is the time recommended for cutting. The blooms should be placed in the tubes the moment they are cut, and put in the Exhibition box. A stem exposed to the air, if only for a minute, will harden at the cut and check the flow of water to the flower. Cold water gives them a shock. Put a red Rose in cold water at the end of a hot, dry day, and in a few minutes the petals will curl and the colour fly. For this reason the chill should be taken off the water. All the preparatory work is to be done in a cool but draughtless room, the slightest flutter of the petals being detrimental. Extra blooms, if possible a duplicate of each sort to be shown, should be prepared and taken to the Show in case of accident.

NOVELTIES.

Over forty seedling Roses were submitted to the criticism of the Committee of experts, with the result that two gained Gold Medals and nine Certificates of Merit.

GOLD MEDALS.

Betty Hulton (H.T.).—Rich yellow on good stalks. Shown by Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons.

Shot Silk (H.T.).—Cherry red, flushed orange rose. Shown by Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Mabel Turner (H.T.).—Pink, silvery reverse, pointed petals. Shown by Messrs. Hugh Dickson, Ltd.

Phyllis Bide (Climbing poly.).—Yellow and rose, in trusses, semi-double. Shown by Messrs. S. Bide & Sons.



A FIRST PRIZE VASE OF OPHELIA (H.T.).

Oliver Mee (H.T.).—Pink and cream, full bloom. Shown by Messrs. Hugh Dickson, Ltd.

Aurora (Hybrid Musk).—Yellow, counterpart of Nur Mahal, very free. Shown by Rev. J. H. Pemberton.

Victor Waddilove (H.T.).—Bright pink, very sweet. Shown by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son.

Fanny Oppenheimer (Pern.).—Very brilliant cardinal, shaded gold. S. McGredy & Son.

Margaret McGredy (Pern.).—After the style of The Queen Alexandra Rose, but rather more scarlet. S. McGredy & Son.

SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITS.

The schedule of classes extended over a wide range, the number affording every degree of cultivator a chance of displaying his abilities, and the entries reached twenty in one class, which is evidence of the popularity of the Society. With an exhibit of twenty-four distinct blooms Messrs. Hugh Dickson, of Belfast, secured the first prize. They had Molly Bligh, H. V. Machin, and Miss Willmott very fine. For eighteen blooms the leading honour went to Mr. George Prince, Longworth, who also scored again with twelve blooms. For baskets of Roses in the section open to nurserymen, Messrs. Alexander Dickson & Sons, Newtownards, Co. Down, were first. They staged Lady Pirrie, Betty Uprichard, and Lady Inchiquin in grand form. Messrs. Prior and Son second. In the trade section for representative groups there were thirteen competitors, and the displays more than filled one side of the hall. The new pillar arrangement gives an effective finish, of which the leading firms took fullest advantage. After a good deal of scrutiny the first prize was gained by Mr. T. Robinson, Nottingham, an almost new exhibitor. He made a fine show. His blooms were rich in colour, and the range sufficiently varied to produce almost a sensation. He relied mainly upon Ophelia, Emma Wright, Colonel Fitzgerald, Queen Alexandra, Lady Pirrie and Donald McDonald. Messrs. McGredy & Son, of Portadown, Ireland, were a very close second. For 24 distinct varieties of decorative Roses Mr. G.

Lilley scored. Messrs. A. Warner & Son, Colchester, were also prize winners in this decorative section, and Messrs. H. Lane & Sons, with three baskets of Polyanthas.

In the amateur section the following were among the leading prize-takers: Dr. Turnbull, Colchester; Mr. F. H. Fieldgate, Colchester; Mr. R. de V. Pryor, Preston; Mr. F. Spencer, Harrow; Mr. C. Chambers, Harrow; Rev. F. R. Burnside, Great Stambridge; and Dr. Hayes, Dunster. One class had twenty entries, Mr. G. Marriott, Carlton, Nottingham, scoring.

In the artistic classes for ladies the display of table and vase decorations demands a word. Taste seems to vary each year, sometimes the ornamentation consists mainly of grasses with their tassels of seeds, other times it is fronds of fern or smilax, again it is asparagus plumosus, and this year it seemed to be little else but the Roses' own foliage or that of some other species equally attractive. It was in this direction that the bowl of Red Letter Day, which gained the first prize for Mrs. Barton, of Chappel, was so conspicuous, because this lady used some thorny shoots of sericea with its huge red prickles. Mrs. Balfour, Oxford, had an effective basket of Irish Elegance, and Mrs. Courtney Page's dinner table was covered by a dainty display of Madame Abel Chatenay, an old favourite. Mrs. Tisdall, Woodford Green, and Mr. W. R. Appleton, Leicester, were other winners in these classes.

The Cory Cup, which was offered for the best seedling Climbing Rose of the year, and has been open to competition at all four Shows, was awarded to Mr. George Prince for Allan Chandler, a lovely semi-double H.T. variety. The flowers are of good size, of bright scarlet colour, slightly suffused with velvety crimson, and have a pleasing fragrance.

IN PRAISE OF MODERN ROSES, WITH A FEW REMARKS ABOUT FRAGRANCE.

By **NORMAN LAMBERT, Fulford, Yorks.**

I write on All Hallow E'en, after two or three weeks when autumn gales have been very frequent and only now and again have we had a glimpse of " St. Luke's little summer,"

" That time of year
When yellow leaves, or none, or few do hang
Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,
Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang,"

and yet I have gathered Roses to-day as fair, and in some instances as fragrant, as those of summer.

Lady Pirrie—surely the Queen of Autumnals—Richmond, Madame Herriot, Madame Abel Chatenay, Red Letter Day, Mrs. Redford, Ophelia and Los Angeles are but a few that are finishing the season well.

The efforts of our hybridists in giving us such a wide range of beautiful colours—shades that old rosarians would never have dreamed of—are worthy of the highest praise. The form of the modern Rose has also received the hybridist's attention, with the result that mis-shapen blooms are rare among the newer popular varieties, and if some of them lack fulness, they more than compensate for this in their free-flowering character and the greater resistance to rain and dew. But it is the prolonged blossoming time of the Rose that has been the chief cause of its increasing popularity.

In our grandparents' days June was verily the month of Roses, now any month from June onwards, till the frost renders open-air conditions unfit for almost all flowers, we may have our gardens bright with the Queen of Flowers. We expect an autumn crop, and in many seasons this proves superior to that of high summer. This prodigality of bloom that the Rose of to-day is capable of giving is perhaps my principal reason for praising the modern Rose.

We hear much in these days of lack of fragrance in modern Roses. It is true that some of the Roses of recent introduction have little or no fragrance, but there are plenty of fragrant new varieties, and if we lose a little perfume in the individual we gain other attributes in the mass. Many of the Roses of recent introduction are as fragrant as some of the old-fashioned Roses. Glancing down a list of varieties that have been in commerce during the last twelve years one could not wish for better examples of sweetly scented Roses than Ophelia, The Queen Alexandra Rose, Sunstar, Hoosier Beauty, Etoile de Hollande, Dr. Joseph Drew and Gorgeous. Think of the lovely colours and the beauty of form in most of these, and remembering, too, that it is reasonable to expect flowers from them for at least five months in the year, then ask yourselves the question whether you would plant a bed with Ulrich Brunner or Général Jacqueminot for any one of them.

Having paid respect to our modern raisers, I trust that I may be pardoned for a few words of criticism.

We all know that there is no absolutely faultless Rose—perhaps raisers know it better than we do. The gardening public are perhaps a little over-anxious in expecting every good point in a new Rose. Is it not too much to demand rarity of colour, beauty of form, fragrance, desirable habit and lasting qualities all at once? The hybridist, while working with Nature, has often to work against it, paradoxical as this may seem. Colour and perfume are two of Nature's lures in insect attraction. Occasionally they go hand in hand, sometimes there is the one, sometimes the other. Is it not reasonable to suppose that all this new colour production has in some way tended to lessen the

energies of the modern Rose in scent formation. Just as the mole, once a creature possessing sight, has lost its power through a continuity of life underground, so Roses are apt to lose perfume—one of their chief powers of attraction to insect workers—when the hybridist's brush does the latter's work. But fragrance can be retained to a certain degree by using as parents those varieties possessing it.

Perfume has probably been lost in many new varieties through a desire to produce new and startling colours. So, too, has form in some instances. There is just a danger of hankering after some new break in colour—some call them “Jazz shades”—and forfeiting the desirable characteristics of a good type.

The vigour and habit of some of the new Roses leave much to be desired. The former failing, in some instances, may be due to over-propagation, and this is rectified after the Rose has been in commerce two or three years. A Rose with a sprawling or ungainly habit can never be rectified, in the dwarf form.

In a few instances lack of texture in the petal is noticeable in modern Roses. One could wish for more varieties with the fine petal-lage of an old favourite like Dorothy Page-Roberts.

Then there is the semi-double Rose which is so fleeting on a summer's day. It is a “six o'clock in the morning Rose” then, and it only redeems itself when the cooler autumn days come.

I am afraid that many of our modern Roses spoil their reputations on account of their liability to mildew. This can only be remedied by careful consideration in the selection of parents.

Yet in spite of certain limitations—I do not like to speak of faults in a flower—there is no more beautiful sight in our gardens than beds or bowers of up-to-date Roses. The modern Rose is “a thing of beauty.”

“Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness.”

ROSES IN THE NEW FOREST.

By **Mrs. WELLESLEY-PIGGOTT, Brockenhurst, Hants.**

When after the war circumstances ordained that we should leave Essex, to go to live in the New Forest, I felt many pangs of regret at leaving my Rose garden.

My future home was not unknown to me, and during previous visits I had frequently noticed how very badly the Queen of Flowers seemed to do in the district. However, I made up my mind that I would endeavour to grow Roses there if individual attention could do it.

First of all I studied the aspect of my garden, which is a small one, surrounded by a tall thick hedge, situated on the top of a hill, and contains an old orchard of matured fruit trees which it would have been an act of vandalism to have interfered with. Beyond the hedge lies a wide open stretch of heather, gorse and moor, surrounded by woodlands, one of many typical bits of this beautiful forest.

In spite of the protective hedge the garden is wind-swept and draughty; the soil is mainly gravel and sand, very dry and hungry, so altogether I began to feel I was up against a tough proposition.

The only site for Roses was one which faced north-east, overshadowed by the branches of a too-adjacent apple tree, whilst behind there was only a strip of lawn about four or five feet wide dividing the proposed beds from an herbaceous border backing on to the hedge.

It was anything but ideal; however, I marked out three fair

sized beds and a long border and began to lift the turf and see what was underneath. The top soil was not so bad, but at two feet down I came upon a strata of thick gravel, then sand, all of which I removed, and replaced with good, well-rotted turf and manure—pig, chicken and farm—well incorporated with burnt ashes.

Fortunately the roots of the big apple tree had chosen to go in the opposite direction, so for quite four feet or more down I knew exactly what my Roses would have to feed upon.

The beds were left to settle for five or six weeks before planting, which was done about the middle of November.

Of course I sent to Essex for the plants, and it might be of interest if I gave a list of the varieties.

YELLOW.—Golden Emblem, Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Tim Page.

RED AND CRIMSON.—Victory, K. of K., Mrs. E. Powell, Red Cross, Hoosier Beauty, Hugh Dickson, General McArthur.

FLAME.—Mme. E. Herriot, Henrietta, Mrs. Redford, President Bouché.

PINK AND SALMON.—Mrs. W. Christie-Miller, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mme. Second-Weber, Caroline Testout.

CREAM AND FLESH.—Ophelia, Clarice Goodacre, La Tosca.

WHITE.—Frau Karl Druschki.

BUFF.—Gorgeous, Joseph Hill.

The Pernetiana varieties are all on the laxa stock. I cannot speak too highly of the merits of that stock. It is thrifty, hardy, and produces wood with a brilliant dark green foliage. The blooms also come large and well formed.

Early in the spring I commenced spraying with liver of sulphur and soft soap to prevent mildew, first carefully picking up and burning all leaves that had dropped. Pruning was done in April, after which I sprayed again not only the plants but the whole surface of the soil.

When the usual visitation of caterpillars and greenfly began I syringed with Abol, continuing every other day, as soon as the sun was off the beds. To aerate the soil I use the Dutch hoe regularly twice a week, and of course keep a sharp look out for weeds and suckers. I would like to say here how important it is to keep the beds well hoed—I look upon it as one of the principal factors in successful Rose culture, and yet it is one that is so frequently neglected by amateurs.

When the bloom buds began to show I gave a little well diluted soot water once or twice a week. This keeps the foliage a good colour, and acts as a mild stimulant when the plants are making their supreme effort.

The soil here gets dry very rapidly, therefore I put a little mulch of well rotted pig manure around each plant, covering it with a thin layer of soil for appearance sake, keeping the whole bed well watered.

The results have been far beyond my expectations. I had masses of good blooms on healthy bushes, and the autumn flowers were and are still—the end of October—beyond praise.

Where all have done so well it is difficult to find fault, but perhaps Mme. Segond-Weber (which in my Essex garden was superb) is disappointing here, and this must also be said of Joseph Hill, Gorgeous and Clarice Goodacre. In their defence I must admit that they have got the worst aspect and that they improved greatly during the autumn, making good wood and giving me a few really fine blooms, as if to say, “ See what we can grow if we like ! ”

The soil in the New Forest is not all poor—it varies greatly—but in certain parts there is good loam, and the fact that in spite of con-

finer space, wrong aspect, draught, over-hanging trees and indifferent natural soil I have been able to get such good results shows that Roses can be grown here very nearly, if not quite, as well as in East Anglia or in any other parts of Great Britain.

But Roses are like children—they want unlimited love and attention, keen observation to note anything amiss, ability to discover the cause of the failure, knowledge of what remedy to administer and patience to nurse the plant back to health.

This also includes hard work, but those who love their Roses will find they will reap a rich reward in return for their labour.





MRS. BECKWITH.
(Pern.)

Exhibited by G. BECKWITH & SON, Hoddesdon.

Awarded the Gold Medal at the Spring Show, 1923.

A fine Rose of good habit. The blooms, which are well formed, are a bright lemon colour, shaded with white. Fragrant. The foliage is a dark green, glossy and free of mildew. An ideal bedding Rose. We are getting a number of yellow Roses now, almost too many, but there is plenty of room for this one. In commerce.



MRS. BECKWITH (Pern.). GOLD MEDAL.

SOME NEW ROSES SINCE 1917.

By Mrs. H. R. DARLINGTON, Potters Bar.

Mr. Courtney Page has asked me to write a few notes on some of the newer Roses introduced since 1917.

To my mind these notes can be most useful to other Rose growers if they are confined to the consideration of those varieties which we are growing in our own garden; therefore readers may be assured I am writing from personal experience unless I specifically state the contrary. This garden is situate on high land in the extreme north of Middlesex. The natural soil is about eight feet of gravel on a clay subsoil. To grow Roses with any success we are obliged to dig our beds and borders three feet deep and supply our plants with top spit chopped up and mixed with manure and such other soil as is available, using the siftings of our gravel with the addition of leaf soil and a little bone meal towards the top.

The land slopes gently to the south, thus affording our plants excellent drainage and plenty of sunshine. They benefit much if during the summer they can be given occasional doses of liquid manure.

With the practical eclipse of the Hybrid Perpetuals our gardens have undoubtedly lost somewhat severely in the matter of crimson Roses, both as regards richness and depth of colouring, and in some cases also the delightful quality of fragrance. Therefore during the last four or five years we have been specially interested in the new crimson Roses, always hoping some Hybrid Tea with the velvety

texture, intense colouring, perfect form and delicious scent of a Horace Vernet, added to the freedom and continuity of a Richmond, may be introduced.

In these short notes I shall, therefore, devote myself to the red Roses, leaving others to tell of the wonderful advance made among the yellow, orange, cerise and flame coloured varieties, for it is in these colours that the Hybrid Teas and Pernetianas can find no parallels among the earlier race of Hybrid Perpetuals.

1918.

✓ **Alexander Emslie** (A. Dickson & Sons).—This is quite a good Rose with flowers of a deep ruby colour. It is fairly free blooming, is useful as a decorative variety, and occasionally throws a bloom large enough for exhibition purposes. I must ask my readers to remember that as I have stated above our soil is not the best for growing naturally very large Roses; also that we do not prune or disbud so severely as those who grow chiefly for exhibition purposes.

✓ **Eblouissant** (poly. pom., Turbat).—This is a charming little deep crimson Rose. Though classed among the polyantha pompons, it would seem to have some China blood in its composition; the foliage is like the typical China foliage, and the flowers are in colour wonderfully like the old China Cramoisie Supérieure; they keep their colour well and never turn "blue." Eblouissant is very dwarf in growth, though it throws fine stiff panicles of bloom. When we first had it we planted it as an edging to a big border of Hybrid Teas with Edith Cavell and Kesters Orleans on either side, but Eblouissant proved too dwarf for this position. Last autumn we moved it to a bed of pegged down Roses, to which it made a good border. It would be very pretty used to fill small beds on a lawn, or planted on a rock garden where miniature Roses are admitted. It flowers freely in the autumn.

1919.

Charles K. Douglas (H.T., Hugh Dickson),
Etoile de Hollande (H.T., H. A. Verschuren and Zonen) and
Hortulanus Budde (H.T., Verschuren and Zonen)

are three crimson Roses we saw last summer growing in Mr. Edwards' nurseries at Southgate. We thought so well of them that we have planted some of each this autumn in our own garden.

Charles K. Douglas was blooming very well on tall standards, therefore we ordered it in that form, but I understand it should make a good bedding variety, as it is free flowering and upright in growth.

✓ **Etoile de Hollande** has very dark red full blooms of good form and with a most delicious perfume, quite as strong as any of the Hybrid Perpetuals. It is evidently a good autumnal, for Mr. Prince staged some excellent vases of this variety at the Holland Hall Show in October.

✓ **Hortulanus Budde**, in spite of its cumbrous name, promises to be a real addition to our crimson bedding Roses. It was well shown by Mr. Elisha Hicks at the Canterbury Rose Show last July. The flowers are wonderfully bright in colour and are set off by clear dark green foliage; they are very freely produced and are sweet scented. I am looking forward to receiving much pleasure from our new group of this Rose.

✓ **Covent Garden** (H.T., B. R. Cant & Sons).—We have grown this Rose for some years and have thought so well of it that we have two groups in different positions, an honour only given to really first class varieties. It is pre-eminently a bedding Rose, forming nice bushy plants with quite unusually good foliage. This is dark olive green, smooth and glossy. I have never seen it attacked by rust or mildew and only slightly by black spot. The flowers are deep crimson, flushed with plum colour; they are well formed, and though not large are occasionally big enough for exhibition. Unfortunately they lack fragrance, and are not as a rule so abundantly produced as one could wish. This Rose likes cool weather, and I have never seen it growing and blooming better than it has done this autumn, when it retained its clean foliage and continued blooming till cut off by the severe frosts of mid-November.

1920.

✓ This year brought several new crimson Roses.

✓ **Archie Gray** (H.T., Hugh Dickson).—I cannot write with much authority on this Rose. We had one plant, which, though it gave us a few deep crimson scarlet blossoms, never grew well; therefore we are not inclined to increase it.

✓ **Hawlmark Crimson** (H.T., A. Dickson & Sons).—This Rose was first shown at the National Rose Society's Provincial Exhibition at Leeds in 1920, where a delightful basket of very fine crimson scarlet blooms was staged by the growers. I thought, as shown there, it might supersede Mrs. Edward Powell as a decorative Rose, but I was wrong. We ordered half-a-dozen plants in 1921, and though the semi-double flowers are a beautiful colour, the growth has not been good. This may probably not be the experience of those enjoying a richer soil and a moister atmosphere than we have on this high ground of Middlesex. Certainly Hawlmark Crimson has been well exhibited at many Rose shows both last summer and this, and wherever shown its brilliant colour cannot fail to attract.

✓ **Dinah** (H.T., Wm. Paul & Sons).—This is a small grower with rich dark crimson flowers of delicious fragrance, reminiscent of the old crimson Tuscany.

✓ **Koster's Orleans** (poly. pom., Koster).—This Rose is a noteworthy addition to the polyantha pompons. It has the excellent habit of Orleans, and though the panicles of bloom may not be quite so large they are of a much prettier colour, being of a light bright crimson which is not much affected by the sun, though in the cooler weather of autumn it is specially brilliant.

✓ *June* The only crimson polyantha that can compare with Koster's Orleans is **Edith Cavell** (Jardine). This is of a deeper crimson, and during the summer it is the more effective of the two, though in very hot sunshine it is apt to "burn"; it never "blues." Edith Cavell is sometimes given the prefix of "Miss" and sometimes that of

"Nurse"; it would be well if the latter prefix were generally used to distinguish this poly. pom. from the white Hybrid Tea of the same name.

✓ **Miss C. E. Van Rossem** (H.T., H. A. Verschuren and Zonen).—Those in search of a free flowering crimson bedder might do worse than invest in a dozen plants of C. E. Van Rossem—the courtesy title of "Miss" will, I presume, be dropped in this as in other cases. The flowers are deep glowing crimson, rather small, but well shaped, especially in the bud. They are freely and continuously produced, and I think I am accurate in saying that this winter they have been the very last to succumb to the unusually severe frosts of November and early December. The growth is on the dwarf side.

✓ **Victory** (H.T., McGredy & Sons).—The finest individual Rose I noticed in our garden last summer was a bloom of Victory. It was borne on a long straight stem, and the flower was almost perfect in colour and shape, and a wonderful size. If such blooms came often Victory would be much sought after as an exhibition variety. It is not sufficiently free flowering for a bedding Rose, and as a rule the blooms are too thin for exhibition, but they are always well shaped and refined; the colour is glowing crimson.

1921.

✓ **Elizabeth Cullen** (H.T., Alexander Dickson & Sons).—This dark crimson Rose attracted me first at the National Rose Society's Summer Show of 1921 by its exquisite perfume. We planted a group that same autumn and added to the number in 1922. It has proved with us a dwarf grower and not so free as we could have wished. But the last two years have been trying seasons for recently planted Roses and we are hoping to see more of Elizabeth Cullen's dark and fragrant blossoms in 1924.

1922.

This year saw the introduction of several crimson Roses—Courtney Page, The Adjutant, Lord Charlemont and others.

Prince of Wales (H.T., W. Easlea & Sons) is, however, the only red 1922 variety we have seen blooming in our own garden. It has vivid cherry red flowers, with petals of great size, which in the bud are of good pointed form. The Clay Challenge Cup offered for "a new Rose, not in commerce, possessing the true old Rose scent," was awarded to Mr. Easlea for this variety in 1921. The blossoms, though large, are too thin for exhibition, and with us it has not proved a sufficiently strong grower to make a really good bedding variety. Its chief merits are its fragrance and the excellence of its colour and form, especially in the bud stage.

It is noteworthy that among these Roses of the last five years there is not a single crimson climber. Possibly Messrs. Wm. Paul and Son's Hybrid wichuraiana *The Beacon* may prove an acquisition.

In conclusion let me say that faults of cultivation or unsuitability of climatic conditions may sometimes cause a writer to withhold from a special Rose its due meed of praise. For this reason the Editor has arranged that more than one paper shall be written on these varieties of recent introduction. We are, indeed, still seeking the perfect red Rose. Yet it is, I hope, clear from these notes that our hybridists are yearly bringing us nearer to its attainment, and though we may criticise their novelties we are duly grateful to them for their unceasing labours on behalf of the Rose.

By **GEORGE M. TAYLOR**, Edinburgh.

The requisition for an article upon "The Newer Roses since 1917" is one, if it were fulfilled to the letter, which would demand some space. In going over my notes I find particulars of the trials of no less than 362 varieties since 1917 down to 1922. It is, of course, impossible to deal with sorts sent out in 1923, as it would be very unwise to criticise them without a proper trial. The 362 sorts are

confined entirely to the Hybrid Tea section, Climbing Roses, polyanthas, and all other miscellaneous sections are not included. Under the section of Hybrid Tea, however, I have grouped all the kinds that are sent out by some raisers as Pernetiana. In my opinion there is no room for such a class. The margin between it and that of the Hybrid Tea is now too small, and for the sake of convenience we can readily group the two classes together.

I do not intend to deal with anything like 362 varieties of Roses in this note. I shall criticise about seventy varieties, and these are likely to be the sole survivors—some of them, maybe, only for a very short span of life—of the many Roses introduced during the period under review. It will be seen that raisers are too lavish with the christening of their seedlings, and a severe thinning out with a drastic hand must be done by those who test the new sorts. There is only room for a newcomer if it is an improvement, no matter how slight, upon varieties that are already in commerce. The fact remains, unfortunately, that most of the new sorts are not advances. This criticism refers to Roses of British as well as to those of foreign origin. I shall take the Roses of which I wish to write in their chronological order as far as possible.

✓ **Aspirant Marcel Rouyer** (Pernet-Ducher, 1919).—This is obviously a seedling from Sunburst. The colour, or combination of colours, is very attractive. Best described as a bronzy apricot in the centre, toning off towards the edges of the petals to a delicate salmon. There is a deep yellow flush at the base of the flower. The blooms are full and beautifully shaped. A worthy Rose and one that I unhesitatingly recommend. The growth is robust.

✓ **Charles E. Shea** (Elisha J. Hicks, 1917).—I am very fond of this beautiful clean pink Rose, with its elegantly shaped flowers. It deserves to be better known. It is one of our best pink Roses.

✓ **Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1917).—In the year of grace 1923 this variety was surely supreme amongst the dark crimson Roses. In my opinion no other sort in this favourite colour,

so dear to votaries of the Rose, can rival it. Magnificent in every respect for decorative work of all kinds, be it in the garden or the home. Truly an aristocrat amongst Roses, and perfect if it only carried perfume. A delightful Rose.

✓ **Etoile de Hollande** (Verschuren, 1919).—I deal with this one here because some folks say it is superior to Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald. Never! True it has fragrance, which the other lacks, its colour is very good, but it is a plebeian in comparison. In other words Colonel O. Fitzgerald represents the acme of refinement and good breeding, the other is common.

✓ **Columbia** (E. G. Hill, 1919).—A fine pink Rose well worthy of a place in the garden. Deliciously fragrant.

✓ **Covent Garden** (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1919).—Quite a good Rose, but too tall for ordinary work and not sufficiently free flowering in comparison with others. The shape and colour, a rich deep crimson, flushed with black, are good.

✓ **C. V. Haworth** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1917).—Sent out along with Colonel O. Fitzgerald. A beautiful, shapely dark crimson flower. It is not wanted as it is a poor grower. If it would only add a cubit to its stature we would all worship it.

✓ **Emma Wright** (S. McGredy & Son, 1918).—During 1923 this variety was very fine. The colour is an attractive shade of orange, but I find it fades too rapidly. It is a splendid decorative sort.

✓ **Lady Elphinstone** (Dobbie & Co., 1922).—I deal with this here for the sake of comparison with the previous one. In my opinion Lady Elphinstone, a rich apricot orange, holds its colour better and it is less affected by insolation in this respect. It is, too, a much freer bloomer. So far as I am concerned, and I hope I am totally unbiassed, I think this Rose is superior to Independence Day and vastly so to May Marriott, Midas, Geisha and a host of other sports or descendants from Mme. Edouard Herriot.

✓ **Frances Gaunt** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1918).—A decorative Rose of first rate importance. The colour is a fawny apricot. Far in front of Madame Ravary for colour, shape and refinement. A most valuable decorative variety too little known.

✓ **Golden Ophelia** (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1918).—This I have discarded. I cannot see any relationship to the lovely Ophelia, and as for the gold, it is evidently as scarce as the British sovereign.

✓ **Hortulanus Budde** (Verschuren & Sons, 1919).—This Rose possesses a most attractive colour which compels attention. It is a seedling from General McArthur and Mme. E. Herriot. If one can imagine the colour of McArthur flushed with that of Herriot you have the shade of this variety. Quite distinct, and perfectly beautiful. It has, unfortunately, Herriot's fault of drooping flowers, but not quite so pronounced. A good grower and free bloomer.

✓ **Hortulanus Fiet** (Verschuren, 1919).—This is a first rate variety for exhibition. Large petalled blooms of good shape and of a deep ochre yellow in colour. The best, I think, of the Sunburst and Mrs. Hugh Dickson type. This variety must not be confounded with the Hortulanus ^{Quint} Fiet (Leenders, 1910), which is a flower of a salmon-pink colour, and not of much account.

✓ **K. of K.** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1917).—This is now well known and is generally recognised as one of our finest bedding and decorative Roses. Much brighter in colour than Red Letter Day.

✓ **Lamia** (Walter Easlea, 1918).—This superb decorative variety should become very popular. It is undoubtedly the best of the old gold class.

✓ **Louise Criner** (Chambard, 1916).—One of the best of the white Roses, and far too little known. Beautiful flowers of a splendid shape. A worthy descendant of the immaculate Louise Crette, but far more shapely.

Madame Butterfly (E. G. Hill Co., 1919).—Described as a glorified

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Ophelia. So it is when we get it. The fact remains, however, as far as my experience goes, that we often find Ophelia amongst Butterfly, and again, we just as often find Butterfly amongst Ophelia. It is a sport which is apparently unfixed.

✓ **Miss C. E. Van Rossem** (Verschuren, 1919).—A charming little Rose of the Red-Letter Day type, but more double. A real gem for bedding. It has delightful little perfectly formed flowers of a rich deep shape of crimson.

✓ **Mrs. Charles E. Shea** (McGredy, 1917).—I have frequently seen flowers from this variety as fine in colour as either Lady Inchiquin or Mrs. Courtney Page. The trouble with this variety, however, is that it has no constitution.

✓ **Mrs. George Marriott** (McGredy, 1918).—A splendid Rose for exhibition or bedding. The flower is a cream, suffused with rose. Fuller and better than Countess Clanwilliam.

✓ **Noblesse** (McGredy, 1917).—I have seen this very fine and think it deserves wider recognition. A fine grower, with primrose yellow flowers, the centres of which are exquisitely flushed with rose.

✓ **Christine** (McGredy, 1919).—A grand deep yellow bedding Rose. The golden colour is very fine, and its only fault is a tendency to droop its flowers. The constitution, too, is not of the most robust. The cure for this is cow manure.

✓ **Los Angeles** (Howard & Smith, 1919).—A descendant of the Lyon Rose and a vast improvement upon it. The colour is more consistent and the habit of growth is ideal. Strongly recommended for bedding and cutting.

✓ **Mrs. C. V. Haworth** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1919).—My experience with this Rose is that it dies out. The colour, too, is simply a wash-out. I have seen it exhibited in wonderful condition, and it may be that some folks can grow it. I cannot.

✓ **Golden Emblem** (McGredy, 1917).—The greatest and finest of the

golden yellow Roses to date. No more need be said. I have yet to see the variety that will beat it. Deliciously fragrant.

✓ **Mrs. Henry Morse** (McGredy, 1919).—A noble Rose. Fine in every respect, but, alas, seriously addicted to mildew. Troubles afflict the just, however, and it is worthy of every care in the way of syringing to prevent the disease getting a hold.

✓ **Souvenir de George Beckwith** (Pernet-Ducher, 1919).—Another evidently of the Lyon Rose breed. Quite a good variety of a distinct colour of shrimp pink, shaded with yellow. I am not particularly struck with it.

✓ **The Queen Alexandra Rose** (McGredy, 1918).—Everyone knows this Rose now. I pass it in a word—"quaint."

✓ **Edith Cavell** (Chaplin, 1919).—Lemon white with daintily shaped flowers. A very pretty little Rose for decorative work of all kinds. Really worthy of a trial.

✓ **Hawlmart Crimson** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1920).—This is of the K. of K. and Red Letter Day type. It is distinct and is quite a good bedder, but I hardly think we want it when we have such exquisite sorts as Colonel O. Fitzgerald.

✓ **Lady Maureen Stewart** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1920).—This will not grow with me. It appears to have no constitution.

✓ **Mrs. Charles Lamplough and Mrs. H. R. Darlington** (McGredy, 1920).—I bracket these together. They are both good Roses and indispensable for exhibition. They are too much alike, however, and of the two I would retain Mrs. Lamplough.

✓ **Padre** (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1920).—A very showy decorative Rose. The flowers are a trifle thin, but the colour is good. Most effective as a bedder, but just on the tall side for most purposes, and consequently must be planted in a centre bed.

✓ **Constance Casson** (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1920).—Somewhat after

the colour of Gorgeous, but much more constant in tone. Delightful in autumn, but not too robust with me.

✓ **Souvenir de Claudius Pernet** (Pernet-Ducher, 1920).—A magnificent Rose in form and shape. Hopeless here, however, as far as colour is concerned. Scotland, with its sunless skies, is by no means its spiritual home.

✓ **Argyll** (Dobbie & Co., 1921).—A creamy yellow of large size. Purely a Rose for the keen exhibitor.

✓ **Bessie Chaplin** (Chaplin, 1921).—A large bright pink Rose. A good flower, but not distinct enough in my opinion.

✓ **Earl Haig** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1921).—Another glorious crimson, but one with no constitution.

✓ **Elizabeth Cullen** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1921).—Also a fine deep crimson and a very worthy Rose. It was very good here last season, and I think it will take a place as a reliable bedder.

✓ **Irene Thompson** (McGredy, 1921).—Very pretty, but another Rose without a constitution.

✓ **J. G. Glassford** (H. Dickson, 1921).—A splendid Rose for the exhibitor. A telling flower, good in size, shape and colour.

✓ **Mrs. Henry Bowles** (Chaplin, 1921).—A flower of the Edith Part type, but more constant in colour. This is most promising and has done very well.

✓ **Rev. F. Page-Roberts** (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921).—This was exceptionally fine in 1921. Last year, however, it was a decided failure, both as to colour and growth. It can be a grand Rose and is decidedly worthy of a place. It is good either for exhibition or decorative work.

✓ **Mme. Edmond Gillet** (Pernet-Ducher, 1921).—During the last two seasons this has been very fine. It is a most distinct variety. The

colour is a yellow, flushed with red. It is a Rose of the Marquis de Sinety type, but very much superior both in regard to form, colour and also growth.

✓ **Souvenir de Mme. Boulet** (Pernet-Ducher, 1921).—I think very highly of this Rose. Dark yellow, of the tone of Lady Hillingdon, and I look upon it as a very much improved edition of that variety.

✓ **Mrs. Frank J. Usher** (Dobbie & Co., Ltd., 1921).—One of the most perpetual flowering bedding and decorative Roses I know. The habit, too, is ideal. Rich yellow, charmingly edged with rosy carmine.

✓ **Toison d'Or** (Pernet-Ducher, 1921).—A most distinct colour. It is described as Roman yellow, but I would call it bronze. Deserves a thorough trial.

✓ **Rose Marie** (Dorner & Sons, 1920).—An exquisite pink Rose. Not well enough known.

✓ **Mrs. S. K. Rindge** (Howard & Smith, 1920).—I cannot see a place for this yellow Rose. Too flabby and loose and too few petals for my taste.

✓ **Princess Victoria** (McGredy, 1921).—Dies back badly. I do not think it is wanted, for the following variety, I think, displaces it entirely.

✓ **Souvenir de Georges Pernet** (Pernet-Ducher, 1921).—This Rose has been very fine. The best of the so-called orient-red coloured Roses. This is a much better grower than Princess Victoria.

✓ **William F. Dreer** (Howard & Smith, 1921).—A splendid variety. Quite of the Los Angeles type, but, as far as my experience goes, the best of the lot.

✓ **Vanity Fair** (Dobbie & Co., 1921).—A supreme decorative Rose. Long stems with one superb flower on each; lovely foliage; and the colour is a rich buff, delicately suffused with rose.

I now come to the Roses of 1922. They were grown last year for the first time. It was a bad year for Roses in Scotland, and under such circumstances it would be folly to condemn any variety. I shall, therefore, deal very shortly with this lot and only give a brief note upon the most promising.

✓ **Betty Uprichard** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922).—This is the finest of the lot. The colour is always good in rain or sunshine. Will surely find a place in every garden.

✓ **Admiration** (McGredy, 1922).—This is also a most promising Rose. May probably oust Gorgeous. I think it has a great future.

✓ **Mabel Morse** (McGredy, 1922).—Does not beat Golden Emblem at Edinburgh, whatever it does, or may do, elsewhere.

✓ **Clara Curtis** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922).—Nearly every plant dead to the ground at the end of October. It will get further trial.

✓ **Courtney Page** (McGredy, 1922).—A crimson Rose—so far as seen—that is not wanted.

✓ **Lord Charlemont** (McGredy, 1922).—In view of some good crimsons that are already in commerce it would be only fair to see this Rose again under more favourable conditions before criticising it.

✓ **Mrs. William C. Egan** (Howard & Smith, 1922).—This will probably rival Ophelia.

✓ **W. E. Wallace** (Hugh Dickson, Ltd., 1922).—This was exceptionally good last season. Strikes me as a pure yellow Gorgeous.

✓ **Lady Inchiquin** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922).—Undoubtedly a Rose of grand colour. Insolation does not appear to affect its brilliancy as it does other similarly tinted sorts. Its constitution is not of the most robust, unfortunately.

I am perhaps too critical in regard to new Roses. We must have varieties, if they are to become popular favourites, of the con-

stitution of, say, General McArthur, or Pharisaer or Ophelia. These are indeed garden Roses. Few, very few, of the new ones will thrive and grow like them. All honour, therefore, to the ones that are of the same reliable type. But what a testing has to be done before we discover them !

By B. W. PRICE, Tuffley, Gloucester.

The Editor has invited me to write my experiences of the newer Roses introduced since 1917. I have found it quite impossible to test all the new introductions year by year, but usually confine myself to those that I have heard well spoken of, or seen growing in the nurseries. Even then I am sorry to say many of them in time turn out to be "wash-outs," or certainly no improvements on existing varieties. However, there is always a great delight to me in watching for the unfolding of the first blooms, and, of course, some prove to be gems of the first water. To take as your guide the lavishing descriptions of the raisers would prompt one, if finance and space would permit, to grow them all without exception. I often envy the poetic rhapsodies of those who write up the virtues of these novelties, and watch with amusement how these fulsome descriptions are gradually cut down (no doubt in many cases owing to the exigencies of space) until a bare colour description appears to suffice.

I will not attempt to classify them in order of merit, but arrange them for convenience sake in alphabetical order. In every case they only reflect my own experience in my own garden, and, if I have too harshly judged any according to others' experiences, I hope what I say of them will be taken as my honest and unbiassed opinion.

✓ **Admiration** (Hybrid Tea, S. McGredy & Son).—So far I have been rather pleased with this variety, and in some respects I consider

it an improved Gorgeous. It has a good spreading habit of growth with plenty of foliage. The blooms are shapely and nicely full, and it seems quite free. I notice, however, it is susceptible to mildew in the late season. Pearly cream, washed and shaded vermilion. It possesses some fragrance.

✓ **Alexander Emslie** (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.).—This promises to be a useful bedder, being dwarf in habit and fairly free. The blooms are full and globular. A good crimson Rose, for which many of us can find room. Fragrant.

✓ **Adonis** (Bees, Ltd.).—A large, full, creamy Rose of good form. Said to be an improvement on Mrs. David McKee, but with me it lacks the vigour of that variety, and is stumpy in growth and not over free.

✓ **Aspirant Marcel Rouyer** (Pernet-Ducher).—I have grown this Rose now for three years, and this year it has done better than ever. It is vigorous and branching, carrying its blooms on long, stiff stems. The blooms themselves possess nice long petals, and the flower is full and opens well in all weathers. I think I may dare to describe it as an improved *Mélanie Soupert*, and that is saying a great deal.

✓ **Benedicte Seguin** (Pernet-Ducher).—Another Rose from the same raiser. The blooms are carried on long straight stem and the buds are most attractive, being reddish-apricot, shaded with carmine. It is, however, too thin and short in the petals. It is also not free enough to my mind, so I cannot recommend it to the small amateur.

✓ **Betty Uprichard** (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.).—It is rather early to speak definitely of this variety, but so far it promises to be one of the best of the new varieties. A double shaded Rose, the inside of petals being salmon pink to carmine, and the outside carmine, suffused coppery orange. Worth trying.

✓ **Capitaine Georges Desirier** (Pernet-Ducher).—Brought out as an improvement on *Château de Clos Vougeot*, and, in respect of habit of growth, it undoubtedly is. In other respects I prefer the latter. It,

however, makes a nice dark crimson buttonhole Rose. Not over vigorous.

✓ **Captain Kilbee-Stuart** (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.).—A Rose with huge petals and nicely full. Dwarf habit, and blooms carried upright on stiff stems; should prove useful for garden and exhibition. Colour rich velvety crimson, shaded scarlet. Moderately fragrant.

✓ **Charles K. Douglas** (Hugh Dickson, Ltd.).—I like this Rose, and although its petals are on the loose side they are long and of good texture. Blooms fairly full and shapely. Growth free and vigorous and foliage handsome, but not altogether free from mildew. I have grown it as dwarf and standard and yearly increase my stock. Colour scarlet, flushed bright velvety crimson. Not specially fragrant.

✓ **Clara Curtis** (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.).—So far I am very disappointed in this variety. With me it lacks vigour and freedom of blooming. With other fine yellows on the market I shall discard next year unless it shows decided improvement.

✓ **Clare de Escofet** (W. Easlea & Sons).—This is a useful exhibition Rose, being large and full. Delicate flesh white. For a Rose of its class it is quite free in blooming.

✓ **Columbia** (E. G. Hill Co.).—An American Rose that has done well with me. The blooms open slowly to large and shapely flowers of imbricated form, which are carried upright on stiff stems. It is quite free and I should call it a good new pink for any purpose. Has some fragrance.

✓ **Countess of Warwick** (W. Easlea & Sons).—A larger and fuller Nellie Parker. A fine Rose for exhibition and would make a good garden Rose if it were a little better grower, and freer. Lemon yellow, edged with pink.

✓ **Courtney Page** (S. McGredy & Son).—I most regretfully feel (owing to the honoured name it bears) I can only express my disappointment in this variety. Its only good points seem to be freedom

of blooming and fragrance. The blooms are, however, too full and "dumpy," lack lustre, and ball in wet weather. I am **not** increasing my stock. **Crimson.**

✓ **Covent Garden** (B. R. Cant & Sons).—A good doer and especially good in the autumn. Flowers carried on long stems and are of moderate size and fulness. A shapely bloom for cutting and button-holes, but lacks the perfume we expect in a rich red Rose.

✓ **Diadem** (S. McGredy & Son).—A Rose of pleasing colour, orange crimson, suffused salmon and coppery yellow. It is full but opens rather flat. It appears a good grower and free, but I have noticed traces of mildew on its otherwise fine foliage.

✓ **Duchess of Abercorn** (Hugh Dickson, Ltd.).—The first year I grew this I thought it was a larger and fuller Countess Clanwilliam. The last two years, however, the colours have come very "washy" and I don't know what to think about it at present. Creamy white, tinted pink towards edge of petals.

✓ **Earl Haig** (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.).—This will prove a useful reddish-crimson Rose for the exhibitor. Blooms are carried upright on stiff stems. It is, however, too full and "firm" for a decorative garden Rose. Somewhat fragrant.

✓ **Edel** (S. McGredy & Son).—Another large exhibition bloom, and this time almost a pure white. Have had some fine upstanding blooms of this variety, and it is quite a good grower. I can strongly recommend it to the exhibitor.

✓ **Edouard Behrens** (W. Kordes).—I have only tried this Rose this year. It seems a free bloomer and the flowers are a nice dark crimson. They are full and shapely, but I must defer my judgment.

✓ **Eleanor Henning** (W. Easlea & Sons).—Long shapely buds of a salmon pink colour, carried on long and rather thin stems. With other good pinks about I am afraid it is hardly wanted.

✓ **Emma Wright** (S. McGredy & Son).—The best pure orange Rose we have. Very free, with fine and mildew proof foliage. A continuous bloomer. Blooms small but well formed, if rather too thin. A fine garden and bedding Rose.

✓ **Ethel Somerset** (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.).—A really fine pink Rose and up to exhibition form. Of branching habit and a free bloomer. With me it did better last year than this. Somewhat addicted to mildew. Worth a good trial.

✓ **Etoile de Hollande** (Verschuren).—This promises to be a fine dark crimson bedding Rose. The blooms are well formed and sweetly scented. I hardly know which to prefer for the purpose, this, or Miss C. E. Van Rossem. At present I incline towards the latter.

✓ **Frances Gaunt** (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.).—Quite a good Rose and a vigorous grower. Fine foliage and globular blooms on long stiff stems. Fawny apricot, turning to silvery flesh.

✓ **Franklin** (Pernet-Ducher).—I rather like this Rose. The blooms are well formed and produced freely, and it has a nice habit of growth. Salmon flesh, shaded yellowish salmon. Makes a good buttonhole. Not entirely free from mildew.

✓ **Frank W. Dunlop** (E. G. Hill Co.).—An American Rose. A deep rich pink. Always a good shape, and occasionally large enough for exhibition. If it were not so addicted to mildew I should think rather a lot of this Rose.

✓ **Golden Ophelia** (B. R. Cant & Sons).—This is a seedling from the well known Ophelia. It is a good grower and free. The blooms come pale at edge of petals and they are more imbricated than I like. With the fine yellows now on the market I think it has seen its day.

✓ **Hortulanus Fiet** (Leenders & Co.).—I think this will prove quite a good exhibition yellow. It is a clean, pale, golden yellow, very full and of good form. It is of branching habit and possesses fine mildew proof foliage. Most promising.

✓ **Huguette Vincent** (Chambard).—Another Rose of foreign introduction. It has a fine long bud of geranium red, shaded vermilion salmon. For a not very full Rose it seems to possess good lasting properties. I have budded several and shall reserve my final opinion until next year. I can only say it is a brilliant colour, and, if free, is wanted.

/ **Irene Thompson** (S. McGredy & Son).—Ruddy gold, with bronze coppery shadings. Attractive colourings and a full shapely Rose. With me, however, it is a poor stumpy grower and I am discarding it.

✓ **J. G. Glassford** (Hugh Dickson, Ltd.).—If it were only freer this Rose would be a decided acquisition. As it is, I can only recommend it to exhibitors. The blooms are full and of fine form with high pointed centres. Colour deep crimson lake which does not fade. Very little perfume and foliage addicted to mildew.

✓ **John Hart** (Elisha J. Hicks).—So far I am pleased with this Rose. I like its bright cherry pink colour. The blooms are large and open freely, and are fairly full. It will make a good garden Rose and may sometimes come in for exhibition.

✓ **Lady Dixon** (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.).—A good free blooming bedding Rose. Yellowish apricot, flushed salmon pink. Small shapely blooms. Quite useful.

✓ **Lady Inchiquin** (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.).—I suppose we must all grow this Rose for its wonderful bright colouring—orange cerise. The wood, however, is too thorny for it to be a good Rose for cutting, and its somewhat sparse foliage is not free from mildew. So far I have not gone into raptures over it.

✓ **Lady Maureen Stewart** (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.).—I have decided to discard this variety once or twice owing to its poor growth, but each year, towards the autumn, it has rewarded me with some lovely buttonholes, and so it has been reprieved. I am not increasing my stock but shall retain the trees I have another year. The scarlet

cerise petals have a velvety texture with darker shadings. Slight musk perfume.

✓ **Lamia** (W. Easlea & Sons).—Beautiful in the bud stage, of good uniform growth, and ample, disease-resisting foliage. This is an attractive Rose and makes a good bedder. Like many other Roses of striking colours one could wish it were a little fuller. Colour reddish orange.

✓ **Lord Charlemont** (S. McGredy & Son).—I believe this will turn out to be a fine addition to the dark Hybrid Teas. This year it has been very free and the blooms are carried on good long branching stems. Every bloom has come a good shape, of moderate size, and it appears to hold its colour well. It possesses perfume and should prove good for cutting and buttonholes. Crimson, deepening to carmine crimson.

✓ **Lulu** (W. Easlea & Sons).—Lovely in the bud stage, with extra long petals and nearly single when open. I look upon this as a good bedding Rose. It is bushy in habit, very free, and has abundant foliage. Orange, shaded salmon and pink.

✓ **Mabel Morse** (S. McGredy & Son).—My present opinion is that it is one of the best (if not the best) yellow Roses to date. It seems very free and the blooms maintain their colour in the sun. Full, and of fine form, if well grown and disbudded will reach exhibition size. The glossy blue green foliage appears to be absolutely immune from all diseases. Possesses perfume.

✓ **Mme. Alexandre^{re} Dreux** (Soupert & Notting).—Now we have Golden Emblem and other fine yellows I have come to the conclusion this Rose is not wanted.

✓ **Mme. Butterfly** (E. G. Hill Co.).—A sport from Ophelia. Out of doors I do not consider it any improvement on its parent, although the pink shading is perhaps more prominent. Under glass it is undoubtedly superior. Similar in habit and growth to Ophelia, and has the same sweet perfume.

✓ **Mme. Edmund Gillet** (Pernet-Ducher).—A fine weather Rose with thin petals that ball badly in wet weather. In dry summers it is a most attractive variety, with fine foliage and growth and well formed flowers. Reddish nankeen yellow, slightly shaded carmine, lake at edge of petals.

✓ **Margaret Horton** (Elisha J. Hicks).—Large full flowers of orange yellow colour. Fairly free and vigorous. Foliage somewhat addicted to mildew. A useful Rose.

✓ **Margaret M. Wylie** (Hugh Dickson, Ltd.).—Very long petals of good size. Blooms thin, fair grower. Reminds me somewhat of Modesty.

✓ **Marjorie Bulkeley** (Hugh Dickson, Ltd.).—Good habit and a free bloomer. Buff ochre, flushed rosy pink. Well formed blooms. The colourings do not appeal to me, being rather uninteresting.

✓ **Miss C. E. Van Rossem** (Verschuren).—A little gem for button-holes and bedding. Blooms small, but exquisitely formed. Exceedingly free and somewhat dwarf in habit. I have a bed of this variety that has been a source of pleasure to me all this summer. Dark velvety red.

✓ **Mrs. Alfred West** (Frank Cant & Co.).—I think this will prove a good exhibition and garden variety. It seems free and vigorous, and I have had some finely shaped full blooms of large size. Should find a place amongst the best pink Roses.

✓ **Mrs. Chas. Lamplough** (S. McGredy & Son).—A fine exhibition Rose, carrying its large full shapely blooms on long upright stems. Fairly free flowering. Soft lemon, paling to almost pure white.

✓ **Mrs. George Marriott** (S. McGredy & Son).—I should call this an exhibitor's Rose, as, although free flowering, the growth on cut-backs is rather stumpy. The full large blooms seem to lose their freshness, and the rose and vermilion suffusion almost disappears,

leaving the fully developed flower an insipid creamy white, with just a suspicion of the overlying colours.

✓ **Mrs. Hy. Balfour** (S. McGredy & Son).—A pretty picotee edged Rose with a good habit and freedom of bloom. The flowers are of moderate size and good form. Ivory white with primrose base, and vermilion rose edging. I have it in dwarf and standard form.

✓ **Mrs. Hy. Bowles** (Chaplin Bros.).—A fine full Rose that opens well in all weathers. Well formed blooms of a rosy pink, shaded salmon orange colour. The only thing I have against this Rose is that with me it has shown a strong tendency to mildew.

✓ **Mrs. Hy. Morse** (S. McGredy & Son).—Another Rose whose otherwise sterling qualities are marred by its addiction to mildew. The buds have a bright clean appearance, and make a splendid button-hole. Somewhat after Mme. Abel Chatenay in colour. A bright rose, shaded vermilion. Very free and good habit.

✓ **Mrs. H. R. Darlington** (S. McGredy & Son).—Very similar to Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, but petals rather thinner and tend to ball more in wet weather. In other respects a fine exhibition Rose. Creamy yellow to white.

✓ **Phœbe** (B. R. Cant & Sons).—A promising Rose of good form. Blooms carried on stiff stems. Almost pure white in colour. Good for cutting. We have been looking for a moderate sized, fairly full white Rose of lasting qualities suitable for vase work. Perhaps this will prove the one we want.

✓ **Rev. F. Page-Roberts** (B. R. Cant & Sons).—A Rose that I think has come to stay. It is advertised as a rich Maréchal Niel yellow, and later in the season some of the blooms may deserve that description. Most of the blooms this year and last with me had the buff markings on the outer petals very marked and persistent. However, in any state it is an attractive well-built Rose of good habit and fine mildew proof foliage, and I think will prove an acquisition.

✓ **Serge Basset** (Pernet-Ducher).—Very free, and ideal habit for bedding. Brilliant garnet red in the bud stage, but the blooms are thin and soon turn the objectionable bluey shade.

✓ **Una Wallace** (S. McGredy & Son).—A good tall growing Rose whose fine shapely blooms are carried on long stiff stems. Good for garden and exhibition. Colour cherry rose. Rather susceptible to mildew.

✓ **Victory** (S. McGredy & Son).—I have had some really fine blooms of this variety, but it is not free enough or a strong enough grower for me to recommend it to the average amateur. Glowing scarlet crimson.

✓ **Walter C. Clark** (Wm. Paul & Son).—A good dark Rose with the blooms carried on long arching stems. Well formed and fairly full, and fragrant. Not over free and somewhat subject to mildew.

✓ **W. E. Wallace** (Hugh Dickson, Ltd.).—Another fine yellow but quite distinct in shade. Blooms full and well formed. Free flowering and good habit. Quite promising.

✓ **Westfield Star** (Hy. Morse).—A so-called yellow sport from Ophelia, but with me during the summer it comes nearly white. Rather thinner than the parent, but similar in growth. Best in autumn, but I can hardly recommend it with the many good yellows available.

I have tried the following Pernetiana Roses :—

✓ **Independence Day** (Bees, Ltd.).—Free blooming and lovely in the bud stage, but its beauties are too fleeting. Sunflower gold, stained crimson and coppery old gold. ●

✓ **Leslie Pidgeon** (Hugh Dickson, Ltd.).—Orange buff, flushed terra cotta. Beautiful colourings, but, like the previous Rose, **too thin**.

✓ **Los Angeles** (Howard & Smith).—A good Rose of American introduction. Charming colours—salmon, shaded apricot. Good



SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Pern.).
Exhibited by Mr. George Prince, at the Saltaire Show.

form, and fairly full. Not over free, but blooms carried upright on stiff stems. Shoots occasionally die back in the winter.

✓ **Mrs. C. V. Haworth** (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.).—Another Rose whose beauty is soon over owing to blooms being too thin.

✓ **Mrs. Farmer** (Pernet-Ducher).—A Rose of startling and distinct colouring. Indian yellow, outside of petals reddish apricot. Bushy grower and free bloomer. Blooms are of good shape, and fairly full. A good bedder.

✓ **Mrs. Ramon de Escofet** (W. Easlea & Sons).—A strong grower with large full blooms carried on long stems. Quite free. Colour crimson flame. Mildews on the spines.

✓ **Mrs. S. K. Rindge** (Howard & Smith).—If we had not Golden Emblem we should all want this Rose. Growth very branching, with mildew proof foliage. Blooms non-fading rich chrome yellow, and rather fuller than Golden Emblem. Very free, and for that reason some may prefer it to that variety.

✓ **Padre** (B. R. Cant & Sons).—A Rose of pleasing colour. Coppery scarlet, with yellow base. Good upright habit and free. Blooms shapely and of fair substance. Foliage subject to mildew.

✓ **Princess Victoria** (S. McGredy & Son).—Large full blooms of lovely glowing scarlet crimson with ochre-orange base. If it were a better "doer" we should all want it. As it is it is stumpy in growth and the shoots die back badly. I am discarding.

✓ **Souvenir de Claudius Pernet** (Pernet-Ducher).—A strong upright grower with foliage immune from all diseases. Blooms are large, well formed and full, of sunflower yellow. They often come white at edge of petals. Balls badly in wet weather and will, therefore, I am afraid, never be popular. Flowers best from side shoots.

✓ **Souvenir de George Beckwith** (Pernet-Ducher).—This Rose has done splendidly this year. Of good upright growth, it blooms freely,

and the flowers are large and full, but they open freely. Colour shrimp-pink, tinted yellow.

✓ **Souvenir de Georges Pernet** (Pernet-Ducher).—I have had some occasional fine blooms of this variety, but it is not over free and vigorous. The blooms are large and full, and the colourings are orient red to cochineal carmine, shaded yellow. It mildews on the spines.

✓ **Sovereign** (B. R. Cant & Sons).—Dwarf in habit, but very free, it should make a splendid bedder. Good mildew proof foliage. Blooms yellow, smeared with crimson in the bud stage. On the small size and opening rather flat. A Rose worth watching.

✓ **Sunstar** (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.).—Another lovely Rose as a bud, but, like so many of the modern Roses of wonderful colourings, too thin and fleeting. Not very vigorous as a cut-back, and can only be recommended for bedding and buttonholes. Orange and yellow, edged and smeared crimson and vermilion.

✓ **The Queen Alexandra Rose** (S. McGredy & Son).—Too well known to need description. Its worst fault is that of its race, viz., addiction to dying back in the winter.

✓ **Tim Page** (W. Easlea & Sons).—A good yellow bedding Rose, with fine glossy foliage. Fairly free. Mildew proof.

✓ **Toison d'Or** (Pernet-Ducher).—Beautiful blue green foliage, which does not mildew. Buds apricot yellow, shaded orange red. Lovely in the bud stage, but the blooms are globular and thin. A good bedder.

✓ **Wm. F. Dreer** (Howard & Smith).—Another "Yankee." Very free and beautiful colourings. Golden yellow, flushed and shaded deep peach and old rose. Blooms full and well formed. A good garden and decorative Rose.

'The only new Dwarf Polyantha I have tried is :—

✓ **Evaline** (Prosser & Son).—Good bushy habit, and fine trusses. Always in bloom. Colour white, with pink edging. Blooms full and petals quilled. Very pretty and sweet smelling.

Three new Climbers I have grown are :—

✓ **Dorcas** (English & Son).—Large clusters carried on strong and long laterals. Ample foliage and a strong grower. Nilson pink at the edge of petals, tinted coral red and pale yellow at the base. A promising new climber.

✓ **Emily Gray** (Dr. A. H. Williams).—Fine foliage and a strong grower, but with me a very shy bloomer. May be worth growing for its foliage, but its blooms, which are large and shapely for its class and a pleasing yellow, are too few and far between.

✓ **Yvonne** (F. Cant & Co.).—I cannot get this Rose to grow with any vigour. I have had it for three years and if it does not do better next year its doom is sealed.

By **HERBERT OPPENHEIMER**, Caterham Valley.

My advice to those who are about to grow the latest novelties in Roses is—don't, but if you do, obtain them from the raiser.

The enthusiastic Rose grower who opens his purse wide and places an order for novelties at a guinea or thereabouts apiece usually expects that in return he will receive some exceptionally fine and well grown plants, but he is doomed to disappointment, for what he will usually get for his guinea will be a rather wretched weak specimen which looks as if it would require any amount of coddling to get it through the winter and make it start into growth, and com-

pares most unfavourably with the plants which we are accustomed to receive when we order well established favourites.

The reason for this is obvious. The hybridizer who has raised one Gold Medal Rose, or other Rose of outstanding merit, out of thousands of seedlings upon which he has expended his labour and which have gone on the rubbish heap, wants to make hay whilst the sun shines. As long as the Rose is a novelty each bud represents a potential guinea to him, and it is asking too much of human nature to expect that the weak buds shall be discarded and only the sound buds used. Moreover, in the desire to multiply these potential guineas, every bud is taken from the plant as soon as it can be handled, so that hardly any top growth is ever allowed to ripen, and, in addition, many of the plants are forced without mercy, with the object of producing those precious buds as quickly and as often as possible.

It is not surprising that Rose plants which have been submitted to this sort of treatment are poor specimens when they are sent out in the autumn, and in most cases neither the roots nor the top have had any chance at all.

When the raiser first sends out buds and plants to the nurserymen, they in their turn, having paid heavily for the great novelty, continue the same procedure in propagating, and with the like consequences. It is, therefore, true to say that as regards the highest priced Roses the quality of the plants is mostly in inverse proportion to the price which you pay for it.

If we are determined to grow novelties, it is best to order them from the raiser of the particular variety. Firstly, he is likely to have the largest stock and therefore not under the necessity to be quite so drastic in his treatment of the plants as others; secondly, we are reasonably sure to get the genuine variety from him; and, thirdly, the rosarians are under a debt of gratitude to him for having presented them with a desirable novelty, to which gratitude we can give practical expression by placing our order with him.

Here the patient reader will enquire what this long preface has to do with notes on the newer Roses, about which he is anxious to hear, but the preface is indeed relevant. It is necessary to bear these facts in mind and remember that the results reported are not conclusive, for any deficiencies which have been observed, in particular complaints of poor growth, &c., may be due to the facts to which I have referred and not to the inherent nature and quality of the particular novelty. It may well be that when intensive production of the variety has ceased, and it is propagated under normal conditions, the results may be very much better, and it would be unfair to the raiser to condemn any particular variety because it has not proved satisfactory during its infancy. Any criticisms offered in the following notes should, therefore, be read subject to the reservation referred to.

YELLOW AND SHADES OF YELLOW.

✓ **Mabel Morse.**—This Rose is a great acquisition, and is an ideal Rose for the lazy gardener. You need not spray it, because it never shows a trace of disease. You need not thin it, for it has just the right habit of growth, and you need not disbud it for, although it flowers freely, it does not bear the abundance of buds which many garden and bedding Roses produce. The shoots are moderately lengthy, but stout and sturdy. The foliage is perfection, in fact Mabel Morse would be worth growing for her foliage alone, and the glossy dark green of the mature leaves contrasts beautifully with the bronze colour of the young foliage throughout the growing season. The flowers are of bright pure yellow, of good size, quite full and of excellent form. They are fragrant and carried erect.

This is a very hardy Rose, and particularly good in autumn. This year I have cut some quite presentable flowers in December after repeated sharp frosts. Up to the present time I have had no fault whatever to find with this Rose.

✓ **Rev. F. Page Roberts.**—Another excellent yellow Rose. It is streaked with red in the bud stage, and opens to a deep yellow inside, the outside of the petals being somewhat lighter. The blooms are

quite full, pointed, fragrant, and most of them are held erect. The plant flowers at frequent intervals, and is particularly good in autumn. Disbudding is desirable during the summer, but not necessary in the autumn. The growth is vigorous and branching. The foliage is reddish when young and dark green when mature.

In my garden this Rose has been quite free from disease and proved itself perfectly hardy.

✓ **Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.**—This French Rose is a fine grower, tall, but not too tall, producing thick thorny stems from the base, about three feet high. The flowers are held perfectly erect. Their colour is a bright pure yellow, they are quite full and cup-shaped, but have no fragrance whatever. I have not found disbudding necessary for garden purposes. This variety flowers quite freely, particularly so in early autumn, but it is a sun-loving Rose and will not do well in an ordinary year after the middle of October in this particular part of the world. The foliage is particularly good—glossy light green in the spring and darkening in the course of the season, and has been quite free from disease of any kind.

This Rose has a reputation for being useless in a very rainy season, and it certainly does suffer somewhat from rain, but is by no means one of the worst in this respect.

✓ **Clara Curtis.**—This much praised Rose has proved a disappointment with me. The growth is poor, and the foliage, which is a dark green, has been affected with Black Spot, although I have found it free of mildew. The flowers are of a bright pure yellow colour in the half open and open stages, the buds being streaked with red. They are of good size and fine pointed form, but are not freely produced, and with me this Rose has not flowered freely in the autumn. From my present experience I cannot recommend it for general garden purposes or bedding.

✓ **Countess of Warwick.**—The growth of this Rose is moderately vigorous, but free and branching. The shoots are produced rather

too freely and for good results both thinning and disbudding are necessary, particularly in autumn. The colour is a light yellow, with shadings of flesh and light pink very similar to Nellie Parker. The flowers are of good form, quite full and pointed, and of fair size. The foliage is very good, and in my garden has proved quite free from disease. The blooms of this Rose stand rain well.

✓ **Mermaid.**—This is a climbing Rose of moderately vigorous habit, i.e., it is not one of the rampant climbers like Crimson Rambler, but will easily grow shoots from six to nine feet long in one season. It is not at all particular as to soil, and does very well in my gravel. This Rose is said to do well as a tall bush, but as the shoots are very flexible I rather doubt whether it is suitable for growing by this method without some support.

I consider this an ideal Rose for covering banks and for any other purpose for which a vigorously growing Rose with flexible shoots is required. Its great feature is that it is one of the few perpetual single climbing Roses we have. It is, if anything, more profuse in flowering in autumn than in mid-summer. The colour of the blooms is a light yellow, and they are three and four inches across, and are a thing of beauty in each stage, even when they are fading. The foliage is particularly good, of a glossy dark green, and with me has proved perfectly free from disease. This is a Rose requiring very little attention. I am afraid I have treated it in a shameful manner, not even preventing it from seeding, but it has not resented my neglect, and flowered with perfect freedom.

CRIMSON AND SCARLET ROSES.

✓ **C. V. Haworth.**—This is a most excellent all round Rose, suitable for bedding, garden decoration, and also for exhibition purposes. The growth is only moderately vigorous, but very free, in fact, too free, and the plants need thinning, otherwise the growth will be somewhat spindly. Disbudding also is necessary, or the flowering will be so profuse that the individual blooms will be worthless. The colour is a deep velvety crimson with black shadings, and, at its best, abso-

lutely perfect. The blooms are fragrant, very full, and of beautifully pointed shape in the bud and half open stages, but rather flat when fully expanded. They are subject to blueing only when fully open. The foliage is plentiful, and not troubled by disease. I consider this one of the best all round dark red Roses, and the only fault which I have to find with it is that the growth is not quite so vigorous as one might desire.

✓ **Capt. Fane Bald.**—This is another velvety crimson Rose, of fine form, very full and fragrant, but it will be most disappointing unless the shoots are thoroughly thinned and disbudding is attended to. It flowers very freely in the autumn, but if you allow a bush to carry 25 flowers in early September, as I did this year, you will see no more until the next season. The growth is of medium height, the foliage light to medium green. The plants are somewhat liable to mildew.

✓ **J. G. Glassford.**—This is a very tall grower with plenty of stem and foliage but very little bloom. The flower is of dull crimson colour, very full and big, and if well grown the variety will give you a few good specimen blooms. This is not a Rose which I should recommend for general garden cultivation and bedding.

✓ **Princess Victoria.**—This Rose, which has been so magnificently shown, has proved most disappointing in my garden as a cutback. The growth is very poor, the foliage much troubled by disease, and instead of the expected deep scarlet blooms I have had only a few wretched flowers of a washed out crimson colour. I have potted up my plants and hope that they will give better results under glass.

✓ **Courtney Page.**—I do hope that the future will prove that the doubtful vigour of this Rose is due to over-propagation and not to inherent defects of constitution, for they give us such delightful, full, perfectly shaped and fragrant blooms of glowing velvety crimson, held quite erect on somewhat thin stems, that it would be a thousand pities if it turned out a bad doer. The very weak plants which I received have made quite promising growth, and have flowered

freely this autumn. The foliage, which is not very plentiful, is slightly subject to mildew, but free from Black Spot. The blooms are somewhat impatient of rain.

✓ **Col. Oswald Fitzgerald.**—Here we have a dark velvety crimson Rose with all desirable qualities, except, alas, fragrance. The growth is vigorous and branching, the foliage ample, not afflicted by mildew, and only very slightly subject to Black Spot. The blooms are quite double, and of excellent form and colour. They are very freely produced throughout the summer and autumn, in fact, rather too freely, and some disbudding is desirable. This Rose seems to be gaining a well deserved popularity, for it was well shown in many of the decorative classes at the Society's Autumn Show of this year.

✓ **Victory.**—This is a vigorous branching grower, with stout stems. The blooms are of bright crimson colour, very full, of good size and form, but I have been unable to discover any fragrance. The plants flower profusely in autumn, but the quality of the earlier blooms is better. The foliage is plentiful, but by no means mildew proof.

✓ **Capt. Kilbee Stuart** gives us throughout the season a few large very full and well shaped flowers of velvety scarlet colour, and most delicious fragrance, and at their best the blooms are very fine indeed. Unfortunately they are often inclined to "nod," as the growth is only moderate. The foliage is not very attractive, and with me suffered somewhat from mildew.

✓ **Crusader** is a Rose of fairly vigorous spreading growth, bearing a moderate number of velvety crimson blooms, of fine pointed form and quite full, and large enough for exhibition. The foliage is good, and has been free from disease in my garden.

✓ **Prince of Wales** is a decorative Rose inclining to robust rather than tall growth. Its flowers, which are of light scarlet colour and very fragrant, are produced in bursts rather than continuously, and in mid-summer cover the plant as profusely as an Azalea. Of course when allowed to grow like this the individual blooms are rather thin,

but the autumn flowers, although not so numerous, are of fine pointed shape and more substance. This variety was in my garden most persistently afflicted with mildew, but some of my friends inform me that they have had less trouble in this respect.

✓ **Lady Maureen Stewart** is a Rose of fairly vigorous growth. The blooms are small but quite full, nothing semi-double about them, and fragrant. At their best their dark velvety crimson colour with black shadings is such a perfect joy, that I should never care to be without them. The flowers do not blue until they have reached the fading stage, and they stand rain pretty well. This variety is not so free flowering in the autumn as one could wish, and the foliage, although free from disease, is not very attractive during the later part of the autumn.

✓ PINK ROSES.

Una Wallace, Elsie Beckwith.—Under ordinary garden cultivation these varieties are so much alike that it is almost impossible to distinguish them, although Una Wallace, with special treatment, will give larger blooms. Both are most desirable varieties in the garden. They are free growers, upright rather than spreading, with abundant foliage, almost, though not quite, immune from disease. The blooms are quite full, of good pointed form and of rich rose pink colour with somewhat deeper shading in the centre. Both varieties are fragrant and will stand rain better than most others.

✓ **Mrs. Henry Morse.**—This fine all round Rose is now so well known that it hardly needs detailed description. It is one of the best bush Roses we have for all purposes, and its only fault appears to be its susceptibility to mildew.

✓ **Venus** is a variety which is certain to become most popular when better known. It is vigorous and free, with an ideal habit of growth, and seems to form a shapely bush naturally. The blooms, which are freely produced, are full, of perfect form and sweetly scented, and the colour is of a rich glowing pink with a salmon and yellow sheen

on the inside petals, which seems to light up the flower. The abundant foliage appears to be quite free from disease. Altogether this is a Rose with a most excellent constitution, and I have no fault to find with Venus.

✓ **Mrs. John K. Allen** would be a desirable variety if all our summers were like 1921, but she will not put up with our usual climatic conditions, and a moderate amount of rain causes many of the flowers to ball and rot. The growth is sturdy and branching and not very tall, the foliage is good and not liable to disease. The blooms (when they open) are of beautifully pointed form, very large and full, but not fragrant. The colour of the outside of the petals is a medium pink, the inside being somewhat lighter. This Rose needs a good deal of disbudding even for garden purposes.

✓ **Marjorie Bulkley** is an accommodating variety, which will give us quantity and quality according as we treat her. The growth is sturdy and branching and not very tall. The foliage is good and not much troubled with disease. The flowers are fragrant, of a pale pink colour, and it is easy to obtain very large blooms of fine pointed form. They are, however, liable to ball in a rainy season.

✓ **Lady Inchiquin** gives us a new colour which is very difficult to describe—let us call it a mixture of pink, orange and cerise, and a very beautiful mixture it is. The plants I bought have been sadly lacking in vigour, and the rather spindly shoots have not been strong enough to hold the blooms erect. I suspect, however, that this defect is due to over-propagation, as I have observed some improvement recently, and probably the plants are gradually recovering from the merciless treatment they received in the nursery at budding time. The foliage is good, and I have noticed no trace of disease.

✓ **Betty Uprichard**.—This is a bi-colour Rose of vigorous upright growth, but sometimes it develops the Chatenay habit of throwing up one strong shoot and the rest nowhere. The blooms are on the small side, and the petals none too many, but they are fragrant and freely produced throughout the season. The outside of the petals is deep

carmine, and the inside pink, with salmon and orange shadings. The foliage is free from disease, but I have observed slight traces of mildew on the stems.

All the above varieties have been grown in well prepared beds, in a garden about 800 feet above sea level, and without artificial feeding.

To those who desire to grow some of the newer Roses without risk of disappointment I should recommend the following :—

Yellow.—Mabel Morse, Rev. Page Roberts, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.

Red.—C. V. Haworth, Col. Oswald Fitzgerald, Lady Maureen Stewart.

Pink.—Mrs. Henry Morse, Venus, Una Wallace or Elsie Beckwith.



FANNY OPPENHEIMER (Pern.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

✓
FANNY OPPENHEIMER.
(Pern.)

Raised by Messrs. SAMUEL McGREDY & SON, Portadown.

Awarded a Certificate of Merit at the Autumn Show, 1923.

I think this will prove to be the most brilliant coloured Rose of recent years. The blooms are not, perhaps, the desired shape, but the colour a very brilliant cardinal, shaded gold, delightful in the bud. Deliciously fragrant. The foliage is a dark green, but the plant exhibited had been much cut about, apparently for buds. The raiser told me he had only six plants of the variety, and by the number of blooms staged it is indeed very free flowering. I saw this Rose in bloom when in Ireland last summer, and wondered. A very delightful variety that when distributed we shall all want beds, and yet more beds of.

✓

HYBRIDIZING ROSES AS A HOBBY FOR AMATEURS.

By JURAT PHILIP DE C. LE CORNU, Jersey.

Of all the hobbies, and the man who has not one is to be pitied, there is, in my opinion, none so fascinating as that of hybridizing flowers. Its charm lies undoubtedly in the fact that there is a certain amount of speculative uncertainty as to what the result achieved will be.

The path to success is not "all honey," and it is no use for anyone to take up this hobby unless he is an optimist, and can take disappointment without losing heart. It is best, of course, to specialise on one flower or another and to remember that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." For many years I had a strong desire to cross Roses, but circumstances prevented my devoting serious attention to this work until past middle life. I have, however, been doing so for the past 10 or 12 years, and although I have been frequently tempted to give it up in disgust, yet the hope of eventual success has cheered me on, and, as the result of perseverance, it has been my good fortune to raise some twelve or more varieties, the best of which proudly take their place side by side, with those of other British and American raisers in the two-year trials, which take place in the City of Paris gardens at Bagatelle in the heart of the Bois de Boulogne. I have visited the Bagatelle trial gardens year after year, and I am convinced that if we had something of the kind in England it would prove a source of great encouragement to hybridists, for a two-year garden trial is unquestionably an infinitely more accurate test of the value of a Rose, than a one day Exhibition, when the success or failure

to obtain recognition depends quite as much on the cultural skill of the Exhibitor, as on the quality of the Rose itself.

The Rose hybridist has something to interest him all the year round. The busiest time, and of course the time for beginners to make a start, is in the months of June and July. With our short summers we cannot commence too early, so that the seed pods may (if possible) ripen in the open air by mid-November. "*Les étés s'entre suivent mais ils ne s'entre ressemblent pas.*" The summer of 1921, with its prolonged sunshine, proved a record season, and the summer of 1923 has likewise been well above the average.

Much, of course, depends on weather conditions, but even in the worst of seasons, by making an early start and finishing the pods under glass in the manner I will explain later on, much good work can be accomplished. There is an idea prevalent that in order to hybridize Roses successfully, it is necessary to have a profound knowledge of botany, whereas all that is needed is an elementary knowledge of the various parts which go to the making up of a Rose bloom.

Without going into elaborate details these may be said to be (see Fig. 1)—

1. The ovary, which contains the ovules and eventually becomes the internal portion of the seed pod;
2. The calyx, which envelopes the ovary and opens out at the top into six sepals;
3. The corolla, with its numerous petals;
4. The stamens, on the upper portion of which are the anthers, which hold the "pollen-sacs" (male organs);
5. The stigmas or styles (female organs).

There are quite a number of ways in which the seedling resulting from a cross may vary from its parents. Possibly the one which occurs to us first is that of colour, but variations in form, substance,

scent, foliage, vigour of growth, freedom of flowering, and the ability to withstand mildew are all equally important. Then again interest is added when we bear in mind that a single seed pod may give forth eight, ten, or more different combinations of the variations or changes just named. At first amateurs commence by crossing anything which occurs to them, to as it were, get their hand in. There is no harm whatever in their doing so, for experience in this, like everything else, is the best of teachers. When however, the amateur has gained some preliminary experience, he will begin to ask himself whether it is not better to work on more definite lines. We may meet him in his garden facing a Snow Queen. We will hear him say, "I wish I could produce a deep crimson Snow Queen." For that purpose it will occur to him to cross it with one of his darkest Roses. Perhaps he may be fortunate in securing his desire, but I fear not. I am not ashamed to say that I began somewhat in that way. My best results were "washy pinks" corresponding in colour with a potful of paint made up of equal proportions of crimson and white. I can see "in my mind's eye" as I write some of these "sad results," but they have proved useful, for they have taught me that it is nearly always a waste of time to cross Roses of extreme colours, and that the best colour results are obtained by mating Roses whose colours are in the same tones, and not many shades removed from one another. Experience had also taught me that taken as a whole better colour results are obtained if the seed parent is the lighter of the two.

Many of our most beautiful Roses are lacking in perfume, so that crossing these with highly scented varieties is one of the avenues along which an amateur may work. Freedom of flowering is another desideratum in Roses; the obtention, therefore, of continuous and free flowering forms of our best exhibition Roses may well occupy the hybridist's attention.

Although practically any Rose can be crossed with special care it is advisable for amateurs to commence with varieties as seed parents which are known to set their own seed pods freely without artificial aid.

Among these may be mentioned Ophelia, Mélanie Soupert and General McArthur, but my readers will readily think of many others. Care, however, should be taken not to make use of singles or semi-doubles for this purpose, as crosses between double parents will produce many more singles and semi-doubles than we can possibly desire, none of these, unless of exceptional form and colour, being worth the trouble of budding for further trial.

This article, it must be understood, is not written for the information of professionals, who doubtless know more about this subject than I do, but for Rose enthusiasts who, like myself, are prepared to do this work "con amore."

With these general remarks let me now proceed to set down in as plain words as I can the *modus operandi*.

Shall we say it is Midsummer Day, the garden is all aglow with Roses, the air around us is delightfully perfumed and "we feel" like making a start. Let us first decide the variety we wish to "improve." This we will, of course, use as our seed parent. We will commence by selecting a small bud about the size of Fig. 2 on which to operate.

From this bud we will proceed to remove all the petals with the pointed blade of a knife, doing this carefully so as not to bruise or injure any other portion of the flower. The bud thus treated will appear as Fig. 3. The next process is that of emasculation, which simply consists in removing the male organs (stamens) whilst the anthers are too young (or unripe) to liberate pollen, and whilst the stigmas (female organs) are also too young and undeveloped to receive and absorb the pollenizing matter. It will then appear as Fig. 4.

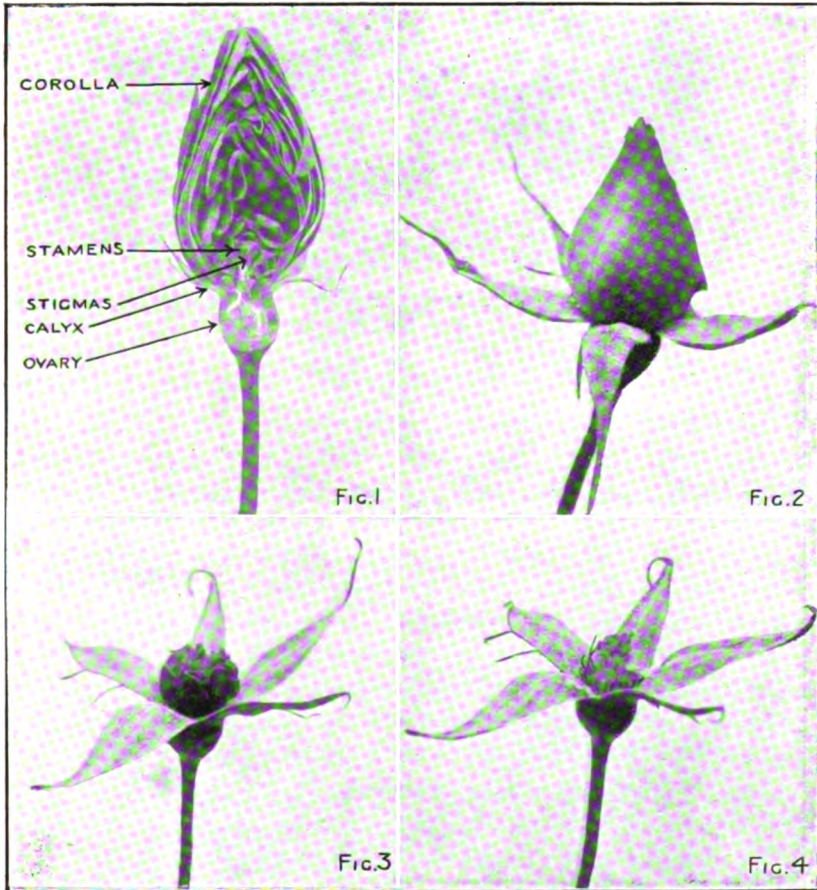
This operation being completed, time will be required for the stigmas to develop and become receptive, so we at once proceed to enclose them in a brown paper bag on which we have duly noted the date, in such a manner as not to cause any injury by friction, tying this in lightly with raffia around the flower stem at the base (Fig. 5).

M

There are several reasons why the stigmas should be enclosed and all are equally important.

The first is, of course, to prevent insects from bringing in pollen from other flowers and thus nullify the cross. The second is to protect the tender sexual organs from the sun, wind and rain, and a third reason is to increase the temperature, and thereby accelerate the development of the stigmas. If the weather turns out very fine and warm, these will be in condition to receive and absorb pollen two days later, but in dull weather three days will be required. Their condition may be ascertained with a magnifying glass, when if ready they will present a glutinous appearance. I should have said that from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. is the most favourable time for the actual fertilizing, but the preparatory work above may be done at any time in dry weather.

Now let us talk about the male parent, having doubtless settled ere now which variety it is to be. In very hot weather it is often possible to obtain pollen in plenty from Roses in the open garden, but as a shower in the morning may spoil our day's work it is much safer to pick flowers just commencing to show their centre the previous afternoon, and to stand them in water in the higher temperature of the greenhouse. In this way they will give us a far greater proportion of pollinating matter than they would under the most favourable conditions in the open air. Having brought the pollen-bearing flowers with us by the side of our prepared flower we at once remove the paper bag from the latter and proceed to apply the pollen to its stigmas. This may be done by actual contact, bending the stem of the flower we are crossing carefully to enable the stigmas to be gently rubbed on the anthers and on the petals, at the base of which there is often a quantity of pollen. (Fig. 6.) The pollen may also be applied with a camel hair brush, or with the finger and thumb. It really does not matter how it is done provided that the pollen adheres to the stigmas. Possibly it may happen that the stigmas are not actually receptive when being pollinated, so to obtain a greater certainty of success it is advisable to suspend the stamens of another flower of the same variety



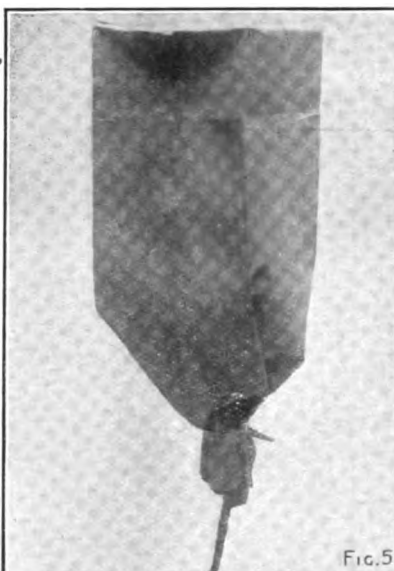


FIG. 5

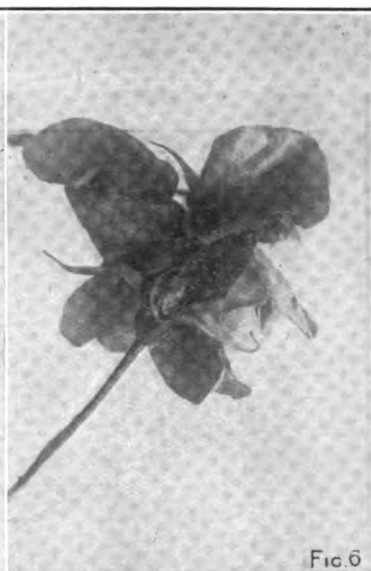


FIG. 6

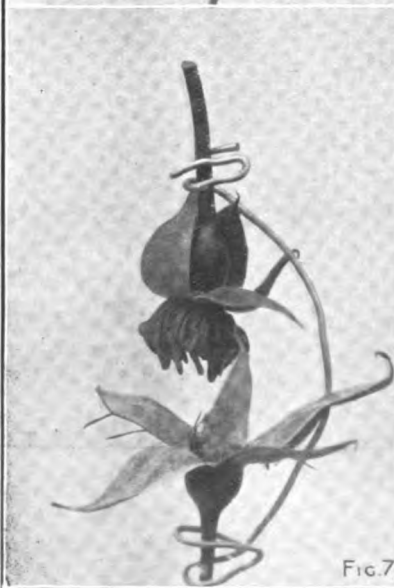


FIG. 7

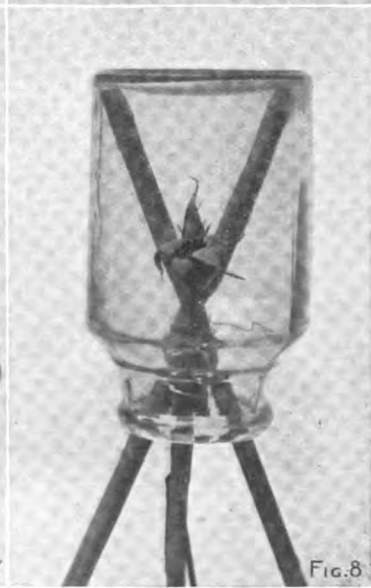


FIG. 8

with a piece of aluminium wire, directly over the stigmas as shown by Fig. 7. The swaying of the branch will naturally cause the falling pollen to drop thereon. The brown paper bag should be replaced with as little delay as possible in the manner shown by Fig. 5. A good plan is to attach a label on the stem recording particulars of the cross and the date for future reference.

As hybridizing in the open air cannot, of course, owing to the uncertainty of the weather, be as reliable as it would be under glass, it is advisable to cross the same varieties in duplicate, or even in triplicate. It has, however, the great advantage of being less costly, and the range of varieties on which to work is greatly in excess of that obtainable from expensively grown pot plants.

Now what is going to happen? Well, you and I will not see it, but Nature in its marvellous way will be carrying the pollinating matter through invisible tubes to the embryo seeds in the ovary, and the seedlings coming forth from these will possess a blending together of the characteristics of their parents, exactly the same as they do in the progeny of the animal world.

The organs when fertilized will have to remain covered about three weeks. They should be examined occasionally but the covering must not be finally removed until the seed pod is well formed and the stigmas above it have dried up and withered away. Each of the stems bearing these pods should be carefully staked to prevent accidents, and some weeks later when the pods look like "making good" each pod should be labelled with a number corresponding with the particulars of the cross in the book of records, thus No. 1 A x B, No. 2 C x D, and so on. This will be found a great convenience later on when the seeds are being sown and when the seedlings are being "potted off." With the coming of September the pods will have greatly increased in size, but the weather will also have become cooler. With a view, therefore, to prolong the summer temperature a few weeks longer an inverted glass (jam) jar should be placed over each pod, sprung on two bamboos (Fig 8), forming thus a diminutive

greenhouse for their abode. The pods will benefit by having the jars removed occasionally during showery weather. By mid-November the pods should have taken on a deep orange red colour but there is no hurry to gather them. Some of these, however, more especially the later crosses, may still be quite green and unlikely to ripen in the open air. In this case it will be necessary to lift the plants and pot them up without pruning the roots, bringing them into the greenhouse to complete the ripening process. These will require to be syringed morning and evening to keep them from flagging and to produce continuous growth. When the weather becomes stormy the open-air pods may be gathered. They should be picked with about five inches of stem and dibbled into flower pots right up to the pod with, of course, their number label. As soon as they are thoroughly ripe the pods should be opened with a knife, and the seeds removed and sown in well drained five-inch pots in a mixture of two-thirds loam and one-third leaf mould to which a sprinkling of sharp sand has been added. Rose seeds come up very irregularly; a goodly number usually come through in six to eight weeks after sowing, whereas the others may take as many months. I have a promising seedling on trial which was found coming up in the autumn when the seed pots were being emptied. Now we come to a period of watching and waiting. Whilst the seeds are germinating we must think of the future. We have to bear in mind that bye and bye, when our "long looked for" seedlings have flowered, they will, if at all promising, have to be budded on stocks in the open garden in order to test their real value the following season. It will therefore be necessary to plant some time between November and March a number of Rose stocks on which to grow these.

The seedling briar is of course the best stock for Roses, but it has the disadvantage of not being in condition for budding a sufficiently long period to serve the purpose of budding seedlings which may bloom at any time between May and October, so I recommend the use of stocks of *Multiflora de la Grifferie*.

Now let us come back to our pots of seedlings. In the course

of time we will see the cotyledons, and some days later the first two Rose leaves will appear. They will then be ready for potting off individually in five-inch pots, with the soil prepared as for the seeds, but with the addition of bone meal. A little decayed cow manure over the crocks will also prove beneficial. The seedlings should if possible be lifted with a label, or a budding knife handle so as to retain as much soil as possible, and when potted they should be kept shaded for some days.

This is for the hybridist the most critical time of the year, for mildew, unless kept in check will take a heavy toll, and we may lose seedlings which unknown to us may have been our very best. Sprinkling the plants freely with yellow sulphur or spraying them with a solution made up of one-third of an ounce of sulphide of potassium to the gallon of water are the preventatives I find most effective. The seedlings should now be grown on in an airy and light portion of the greenhouse. This will bring us to the most interesting period, the time when the buds commence to develop, and we watch them day after day first to see if they promise to be double, and then if they are likely to be of some unexpected shade of colour. The size of the seedling bud need not give us any anxiety, as this is no criterion of what it will be when budded out of doors. Singles and semi-doubles should at once be thrown away unless, as I have already said, these possess exceptional form or colour. The seedlings worth keeping for propagation should then have an alphabetical distinction added to their record book, numbered thus: No. 1 A, No. 1 B, No. 1 C, etc., and notes should be made concerning these. Shortly after the seedlings have flowered the wood will be sufficiently ripe for budding. This is the amateur's first real difficulty, and in most cases, as the seedling wood is always very thin, and as there are seldom more than three eyes obtainable from each seedling, it may be as well to obtain the services of an experienced person to do the budding. When, however, the amateur is in the habit of doing his own budding all he requires is to use the greatest possible care when dealing with these. The seedlings being budded interest ceases for the time and we commence hybridizing once more as we did twelve months before.

With the coming of the following spring the Rose buds will commence to grow, and by June and July we shall have some idea of the reward which has attended our efforts.

“ Twenty-four months of waiting !” my readers will say. Well, it is well worth it, more especially if your patience is rewarded by a high degree of success. You will likewise have the satisfaction of knowing that “ a thing of beauty, being a joy for ever ” you have, if only in a small way, helped to make this beautiful world more beautiful than you found it.

In closing this article I would like to say, that if I have succeeded in imbuing my readers with some of my enthusiasm, and bringing into their lives some of the joy which has been mine whilst pursuing this delightful and enthralling hobby, my object in penning these lines will have been fully attained. Needless to say that I will be glad to hear from any amateurs who have taken up hybridizing, as a result of reading these notes.





LADY ROUNDWAY (Pern.). GOLD MEDAL.

✓
LADY ROUNDWAY.
(Pern.)

Raised by B. R. CANT & SONS, Colchester.

Awarded the Gold Medal at the Summer Show, 1923.

A free branching Rose of fairly vigorous growth. The blooms, which are rather thin, are medium sized and carried on upright stems. The colour is a rich golden orange, glorious in the young flower but becomes paler with age. Perhaps the most attractive colouring of all the Pernetianas. The plant exhibited proved it to be a free flowering variety, and it should be an ideal bedder. The perfume was not very pronounced, but nevertheless it is a very welcome addition. In commerce.

GARDEN ROSES.

With Flowers Approaching Exhibition Standard.

By WALTER EASLEA, Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea.

“ Send me a nice assortment of Roses but no singles.” That is the instructions we frequently receive from amateurs, but what does it mean? Are the general public becoming tired of single Roses? I must confess that there seems to be a distinct revolt against them, and not only singles, but semi-doubles also. At one time we could not grow enough of Irish Elegance, but now there is not nearly the demand for it there was. Perhaps Isobel has eclipsed fair Elegance, but even Fireflame is not sought nearly as much as it was at one time.

In making the above remarks I do not say there is a hankering after exhibition Roses, that is, for those grown for that purpose alone, but there is a decided demand for Roses which produce really well formed and substantial flowers, and also plenty of them over a long period. I hope it will not be inferred that I dislike single Roses. I love them, and a bowl of Irish Elegance or Fireflame always make a strong appeal to me, and who can be insensible to the glorious beauty of Glowworm, or Innocence. The great detraction from a single Rose is the fading colour of the older blossoms, more noticeable perhaps in this type of flower than in the double varieties.

My purpose in this article is to enumerate some Roses that will give really fine quality blossoms and at the same time make a splendid garden plant. We all know what failures such Roses as Bessie Brown,

Mildred Grant and others are as Garden Roses, although they please the eye when properly staged in the Exhibition Box, but surely there are among the vast collection of the present day, plenty of varieties that will satisfy the most exacting in the matter of fulness, beauty of form and freedom of flowering. I would gladly resuscitate some of the old Hybrid Perpetuals, but our modern Rosarian is not satisfied with summer Roses only. He must have them in the autumn also, and this is where the old H.P.'s fail us. If we could have to-day such fine varieties as Charles Lefebvre, Mme. G. Luizet, Marie Baumann, Senateur Vaisse, etc., blossoming in autumn as freely as the Hybrid Teas, how delightful they would be. We make much of our crimson Hybrid Teas, such as Hadley, Colonel O. Fitzgerald, W. C. Gaunt and the like, and rightly so, but their individual flowers do not compare in size and form to A. K. Williams, Charles Lefebvre, Alfred Colomb, or Horace Vernet. Many of my readers can remember the Crystal Palace days of the National Rose Society with the magnificent boxes of show blooms of such kinds as I have named, but now, with the possible exception of George Dickson, how deficient they are of really good crimson kinds. It must not be supposed that I am advocating a revival of H.P.'s, but I do hope our raisers will soon give us some good crimsons equal to these in vigour, with the added floriferousness, of the Hybrid Tea. Some of the newest Hybrid Teas that yield fine individual flowers, such as Capt. Kilbee Stuart, are only very moderate growers.

Probably most of my readers are aware of the value of disbudding in order to improve the quality of a show bloom, but how many practise it as regards a garden Rose? We cannot expect really fine quality flowers where a whole cluster of buds are allowed to develop. The value of disbudding was very forcibly brought home to me when inspecting a group of chrysanthemums recently at the Horticultural Hall. Here were exhibited some varieties naturally grown, and also the same variety disbudded, and the contrast was quite remarkable. I do not advocate the drastic disbudding of Roses to a single bloom bud per shoot, but I do say we can very well reduce the clusters of four and five buds to two or three. To reap the full advantage of

disbudding, it should be done when the buds are very tiny, and it should be repeated at short intervals, as new shoots appear, if we would improve the quality of our garden Roses.

I need not dilate at length upon the varieties I recommend, as this information may be gleaned from any good Rose catalogue. For convenience I may, perhaps, group them approximately to colour, and as far as possible I have named such kinds as are upstanding, both in growth and blossom.

White or Nearly White.—Mme. Jules Bouché, Totote Celos, Westfield Star, Mayflower.

Blush and Flesh Colour.—Nellie Parker, Ophelia, Pharisäer, Prince de Bulgarie, Martha Drew.

Pale Cream.—Clarice Goodacre, Esmee, Kootenay, Grange Colombe, Marcella, T. F. Crozier, Miss Willmott, Gladys Holland.

Daffodil Yellow.—Mabel Morse, Golden Emblem, Mrs. Geo. Beckwith.

Golden Yellow.—Frances Gaunt, W. E. Wallace, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Mrs. Hugh Dickson, Margaret Dickson Hamill.

Buff or Yellow-Brown.—Joseph Hill, Mélanie Soupert, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo, W. F. Dreer.

Orange, Apricot and Copper.—Margaret Horton, Mrs. H. D. Greene, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Geo. Dickson, Benedicte Sequin.

Flame.—Mrs. Redford, President Bouché.

Light Pink.—Columbia, Margaret, Lady Ashtown, Comtesse de Cassagne, Mrs. Forde, Admiration.

Deep Pink.—Caroline Testout, Lady Alice Stanley, Rose Marie, Mme. Leon Pain, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Mrs. Henry Morse.

Salmon Pink.—Gorgeous, Portia, Mme. A. Chatenay, Los

Angeles, Venus, Mme. Segond Weber, Mrs. W. Christie Miller, Mme. Butterfly.

Light Rose and Cerise.—Ethel Somerset, Elsie Beckwith, Glory of Steinfurth, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. B. J. Walker, Una Wallace.

Deep Rose.—America, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Cleveland, Mrs. C. W. Dunbar Buller, Premier.

Bright Red and Scarlet Red.—Alexander Emslie, Lieut. Chauré, Augustus Hartmann, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Chas. K. Douglas, Prince of Wales, Puck, Victory, Lady M. Stewart, Lord Charlemont.

Dark Red to Blackish Crimson.—Capt. Fane Bald, John Davison, Gloire de Hollande, C. V. Haworth, Macbeth, Covent Garden, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Nederland, W. C. Gaunt.



ROSES IN THE SUBURBS.

By A. E. COXHEAD, Streatham.

In writing this short paper at the request of the Editor on "Roses in a Suburban Garden" or "Rose Growing within Five Miles of Charing Cross," I am wondering what he really means and wishes from me, and as I am too sensitive to refer the matter back to him for fuller explanation, I hope that the title chosen for these few lines will meet with his approval.

Knowing the suburbs of London fairly well, my experience is, particularly with regard to the summer just past, that Roses have been conspicuous by their absence.

There are about a dozen standard Rose trees in a garden very near my home, which I pass on an average twice a day, but not a Rose has been seen there this year, and everywhere one looks, with a few exceptions, the results are the same.

This year has been one of the worst, if not the worst, season on record for Rose growing, as the Great Summer Show at the Royal Botanical Gardens proved, but the disastrous weather of the spring and early summer made very little difference to the Rose trees referred to, because, however favourable the season may have been, they were doomed, as there is not the slightest hope of ever persuading the Queen of Flowers to associate with the privet, lilac and laburnum trees, laurels and other plants, and as long as this sort of thing continues the problem will never be solved until there is a wholesale clearance of these robbers of the soil.

The Rose badly grown is a sorry sight, poorly grown not worth looking at, but well grown a flower of irreproachable beauty. There are few aspects that some Rose will not grow in, but give her the best, and in proportion as you give it her so will you be rewarded.

There is another cause why Roses fail where good cultivation has been given and the results satisfactory for a number of years, but are now showing signs of serious decline.

My little garden at the present time is a striking example, and the great drought of 1921 nearly finished a greater portion of the plants, as many were poor with very little vigour. There is no doubt but what the cause of this is that the soil is exhausted and sick with natural and artificial manures that have been used, and the roots have got down into the cold clay, and the damage, I think, is done during the winter months. It is not very satisfactory planting Roses here and there in a bed to replace those that have failed, and the right thing to do is to clear the whole bed, and those that are worth saving must find a home elsewhere.

This, of course, means a lot of work, but it must be done and the bed thoroughly renovated if you wish to see the Roses growing as they have done in past years.

With regard to exhibiting Roses from cut backs, which many of the exhibitors from the suburbs have to rely upon, it is a difficult task when competing against maiden flowers, as I know from experience, but it is wonderful what some varieties as cut backs will do for you.

I remember cutting five flowers of Frau Karl Druschki from a standard which not only took a first prize at one of the leading Shows but also the National Rose Society's medal in a large section of classes, which included the exhibits of our amateur champion and some of our well known exhibitors. It may perhaps be of additional interest to our readers to know that these five flowers were cut late on a Tuesday night and developed in water in a dark cool cellar, and staged on the

Friday morning following. That day was a red letter day for me, as the Roses from my little garden took two out of the three National Rose Society's medals awarded at the Show, and all the flowers were taken from cut backs.

It was not my intention when I started to pen these lines to say anything about my personal doings, but it came to me as an afterthought that it might perhaps be of interest to some of the younger exhibitors and give them hope and encouragement for the future.

I have often been asked what treatment I have given to Frau Karl Druschki, Hugh Dickson and J. B. Clark, and my reply has always been liberal treatment after the plants are well established and use the knife sparingly when pruning. George Dickson is a variety that I have experimented with in various ways, but it still remains a mystery to me. It gives quite a quantity of flowers on standards, but nearly all come a poor colour and the petals all turned over and tucked into the centre of the flower, but here and there a perfect flower in form and colour turns up.

I am wondering whether anyone can explain the cause of this bad habit, because it is, I think, unique in this respect and I have never seen any other variety behave so persistently like it. It is, however, an exquisite flower, appreciated all the more when it comes true, and as long as I grow a few Roses it will always be found in my garden.

I have visited some of the gardens of my friends who exhibit Roses within the five and eight mile radius of Charing Cross, and many beautiful Roses they grow, but to obtain these results how they have had to work ! And only work, work, enthusiasm and their love for the Rose has enabled them to do it.

I have often wondered whether some of our big amateur exhibitors who have always grown their flowers in the country with everything one could wish for in their favour—viz., good soil, no smoke troubles,

beautiful air, the latter most important—have ever realised the great difficulties which we poor suburban enthusiasts have to contend with.

It is not my intention in this short article to deal with the cultivation of the Rose—viz., preparation of soil, planting, pruning and so on to the flowers—because so much has been written, and the subject so ably dealt with by many of our well known rosarians, and it would be difficult to add anything original that would be of help, except perhaps to say that after pruning I give my standards a thorough spring cleaning with a fairly large soft brush with a strong solution of Jeyes' summer wash and it is amazing the quantity of soot that is got rid of. The dwarfs and climbers are treated with the same solution with the aid of the syringe.

I mention this because few people, I think, take this trouble. Personally, I believe, and it is my firm conviction after twenty-five years' experience of growing Roses in the suburbs in a small way, that the secret of success is to find out the varieties that do best in your district.

The following varieties with me never fail and are *indispensable* and probably will apply to all *smoky atmospheres*, and I give them approximately in order of merit.

CLIMBERS.

American Pillar, Albéric Barbier, François Juranville, Tea Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Minnehaha, Braiswick Charm, Gardenia and Una.

STANDARDS.

Frau Karl Druschki, Hugh Dickson, J. B. Clark, Caroline Testout, Prince de Bulgarie, Harry Kirk, Lady Waterlow, Mme. Antoine Marie, Joseph Hill, Pharisaer and Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

DWARFS.

Frau Karl Druschki, Hugh Dickson, J. B. Clark, Mrs. Stewart Clark, Caroline Testout, Lady Ashtown, Cynthia Forde, Lady

Waterlow, La Tosca, Harry Kirk, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mme. Léon Pain, Lady Ashtown, Mélanie Soupert, Mrs. E. G. Hill, Pharisäer, Mrs. John Laing and Mrs. Wemyss Quin.

Readers of the Rose Annual may wonder at the smallness of my selection, but, as I have already said, these are indispensable, as one cannot do without them for garden decoration.

During the last twenty years a large number of beautiful Roses have been raised and many of them will grow well under trying conditions if good cultivation is given.

The following list of exhibition Roses from cut backs have generally come to my assistance, and may be of interest to those in the suburban radius:—

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

Frau Karl Druschki, Hugh Dickson and Mrs. John Laing.

HYBRID TEAS.

Caroline Testout, Cynthia Forde, Dean Hole, Earl of Warwick, J. B. Clark, Florence Pemberton, Joseph Hill, Lady Alice Stanley, Lady Ashtown, Lady Ursula, Mabel Drew, Mélanie Soupert, Mrs. A. E. Coxhead, Mrs. J. H. Welch, Mrs. Stewart Clark and William Shean.

AUSTRIAN BRIAR ROSES.

Lyon Rose and Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo.

TEAS.

Mrs. Foley Hobbs and W. R. Smith.

With regard to George Dickson I should like to add that at the few Shows I have exhibited at of recent years I have generally managed to find a flower of this variety, but seldom more than one from about fifteen plants.

There are four varieties that will not grow with me, viz., Coronation, Florence Forrester, H. Vessey Machin and Mildred Grant.

It would not be fair if I did not mention that Florence Forrester as a maiden gave me beautiful flowers of exceptional size, perfection in form, and perhaps many other varieties would do the same if only I would clear the garden, plant briar stocks and bud them, but it means practically two years without any Roses, and I cannot do this, as life is too short.

We have some very useful and beautiful varieties in Earl Haig, J. G. Glassford, Marjorie Bulkeley, Martha Drew, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. Henry Morse and W. F. Dreer. They are difficult to give a decided opinion on the first year, but the second or third years after planting will enable us perhaps to appreciate them more.

I remember some time back now, about the year 1911 or 1912, one beautiful summer's evening, when the Roses were very plentiful and particularly good for the suburbs, an old lady came into the garden to see the flowers. The sun was going down and it caught the standards of Caroline Testout and Lady Ashtown, which were very full of bloom, giving the pink flowers a very rich cherry red glow which no doubt you have all seen. She drew my attention to this and remarked, "Truly this is a wonderful sight. I have never seen anything more beautiful. How do you do it? The only conclusion that I can come to is that you love the Roses and the Roses know it."

In conclusion I should just like to quote what the late Herbert E. Molynceux once wrote:—

"I could write at length on the pleasures of Rose growing, but to everyone who grows Roses there is no flower better worth the growing, no flower better worth the picking, and no flower better worth the giving away, and no Roses are so beautiful as the ones you have grown yourself."



SHOT SILK. (H.T.)

Raised by ALEX. DICKSON & SONS, Newtownards.

Awarded the Gold Medal at the Autumn Show, 1923.

A fairly vigorous Rose. The blooms, which are produced on short stiff stems, are rather round, and loosely made. The colour is orange rose, overshot with golden yellow. Very attractive. Fragrant. The foliage is dark green, glossy. A bedding variety that will be wanted by many on account of its colouring. In commerce.



SHOT SILK (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL.

NOTES ON MY VISIT TO CALIFORNIA.

By E. G. HILL, Richmond, Ind., U.S.A.

Pursuant to our Secretary's request, I cheerfully send a few notes on Roses as viewed on the West Coast of our expansive country.

A second Gold Medal was awarded our firm by the City of Portland, Oregon, and I was requested to come in person to receive it; this was the cause of a pleasant journey of 2,600 miles in company with the present Secretary of the American Rose Society, Mr. Robert Pyle, and with Mr. Robert George, a warm friend of my boyhood days, also deeply interested in the Rose.

Portland, Oregon, is justly called the City of Roses; both soil and climate in the States of Washington and Oregon are as finely suited to Rose growing as can be found in the British Isles or on the Continent; this is a large statement, but it is confirmed by travelling Rose men exchanging visits between the two Continents, and after careful observation.

In a very unique way the City of Portland gives up a term of three days in June to the honour of the Rose Queen.

The morning of the first day was given up to judging the magnificent exhibition of locally grown Roses; their amateur growers are splendidly "up" on Roses, both old and new.

711111
^ Mélanie Soupert, George Dickson, General McArthur, Antoine Rivoire, Ophelia, Frau Karl Druschki, Prince de Bulgarie, Lady Ash-town, Los Angeles, Rose Marie, Columbia, Lady Hillingdon, Jonkheer

J. L. A Mock, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet and other fine sorts may be seen quite at their best.

The afternoon of the first day was given over to the Coronation of the Queen of the Roses, in the person of a charming young girl selected by the children of the several High Schools of the city.

On the second day the Seedling Roses in the Testing Garden were inspected and judged, and a Gold Medal was awarded to the E. G. Hill Company's Hybrid Tea named Mrs. Lemon, which is a cross between Radiance and Premier. This variety is now in the possession of the Jos. H. Vestal Company, of Little Rock, Ark., who will distribute it the coming year. ✓

Perhaps the most noticeable Rose, and the most wonderful in many ways, was the Climbing Rose, Bonnie Prince, raised by Mr. T. N. Cook, of Boston, Mass. It is white, of unusually good texture, with fine individual blooms borne in large clusters.

This Rose will be put in commerce the coming season, we understand. Climbing Lady Hillingdon and Mrs. Curnock Sawday, two of Mr. Elisha Hicks' novelties, rank high; there are a large number of seedlings on trial, and the verdict upon them will be passed next June after a two seasons' test.

The public's part of the second day was a wonderful procession of floral floats passing in review before the President of the American Rose Society, Mr. Robert Pyle (of the Conard & Jones Co.) and the Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy, with other naval officers and distinguished knights and devoted subjects of the Rose.

The third day was given to a royal procession of thousands of the city school children—a magnificent ovation to the Queen of Flowers.

NOTE.—I was told that there were planted about the City of Portland at least 450,000 of M. Pernet-Ducher's grand Rose, Mme. Caroline Testout; it is greatly admired and esteemed, but greater variety in their garden, park and street planting is to be encouraged in the future.

During June, Seattle and Tacoma each had its Rose Festival; comparisons are odious, it is true, but Tacoma's exhibition was a delightful surprise, the individual blooms being very fine in texture and in finish.

Seattle had an astonishing number of the very latest novelties from your side, which attracted interested attention.

In San Francisco there are fine Roses grown under glass. Mrs. Chas. Russell, Ophelia, Columbia, Hadley, Crusader, Mme. Butterfly and Cecile Brunner are grown by the thousands. America is being extensively planted this season.

The varieties named above are certainly at home in the soil and the fresh sea air which sweeps through the Golden Gate from the Pacific.

Our next step was Niles, California, where we viewed some 250,000 field Roses, nine-tenths of them being in splendid bloom. Christine, Los Angeles, Golden Emblem, Constance, Mme. Herriot, and Lyon Rose were prominent Pernetiana types among the great number of varieties grown.

This block of Roses was largely worked on the Manetti stock, and was grown under irrigation methods.

The difference in climatic conditions between Oregon, Washington and California is as different as can be imagined; California is without rain for two-thirds of the year, while the two Northern States have a bountiful rainfall throughout the year.

San Jose and the valley tributary has a tremendous acreage devoted to commercial Rose growing. Since "Quarantine 37" has been in force Roses from this and other sections of California have taken the place of the former importations from Holland, which totalled well up to 11 million annually—at least so well informed persons state.

Our next stop was at Los Angeles, where the old Rose Gloire des Rosomanes is largely used as a stock on which to bud; one firm here had some 600,000 Roses all worked upon it. Howard & Smith (the originators of ^{M₃}Lolita Armour, W. F. Dreer and Los Angeles) use this stock largely.

This firm had several thousand of Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren in magnificent bloom, and they surely were a sight to behold, carrying their brilliant yellow buds and blooms in great profusion; judging by its performance at Los Angeles it must prove a valuable bedding Rose.

✓ Here also was to be seen a large planting of M. Nonin's Polyantha Chatillon; this seemed to me a noteworthy break in its class, because it carried such fine trusses, with the florets so evenly distributed, making a veritable bouquet on its fine strong stems.

We were too early to see the firm's seedlings in bloom, to our regret. Their Roses are all grown under irrigation; it is claimed by Californian growers that by withholding the water in late summer they can properly ripen their plants, and the claim seems very plausible.

A variety standing out as very distinct and of decided value, called Felicity, which originated with Albert Clarke, of Portland. It is a fine H.T. and in the writer's judgment stands out as a strong candidate for popular favour, and will surely be heard of later.

In a nursery adjoining Clark Bros., at Portland, not only H.T.'s but other classes of Roses showed a stronger growth grafted on *Rugosa* than upon Manetti, but there was shown a tendency to throw up suckers from latent eyes on the newly formed roots.

There is great interest in root-stocks for grafting Roses in the United States at the present time.

Climatic conditions prevailing in California should be conducive to the raising of Roses from seed, or at least they seemed so to the scribbler of these random notes.

COLOUR CHARTING.

By Major A. D. G. SHELLEY, Guildford.

To those Rose growers, who, like myself, are unable to resist the lure of the varieties sometimes described as "new novelties," the impossibility of ascertaining the real colour of a Rose from its catalogue description is the cause of much vexation of spirit. I quite admit that nurserymen have no easy task in translating colour into words, but sometimes I feel that enthusiasm and poetic fervour have made them a little colour blind. Take, for example, M. Pernet-Ducher's new Rose, *Souvenir de Georges Pernet*. Practically every catalogue describes its colour as a beautiful "orient red," but most of us would call it pink. Certainly it is a very delightful shade of that colour, but nevertheless it is a true pink with no red, orient or occident, about it. Even the most placid member of an eminently peaceable Society can hardly avoid the thinking of naughty thoughts when he views an unexpected patch of pink flowers in a bed of dark Roses, but until verbal definitions of colour can be replaced or supplemented by something truer and more enlightening, mistaken estimates of colour must frequently occur when unknown Roses are bought from catalogue descriptions. The compilation of a standard chart of Rose colours has, I believe, been proposed, and negatived, on more than one occasion, but as there is a real need for such a work of reference, I hope I may be forgiven for once more bringing the subject forward. Centuries ago, students of the arts and natural sciences appreciated the value of precise methods in defining the various colours connected with their work, and in present times even dealers in paints and distempers issue colour charts to describe their

wares. This being so, I cannot but think that both amateur and professional growers would welcome the publication by the Society of a cheap standard chart and nomenclature of the colours met with in Rose culture.

The first attempts at defining a colour appear to have been limited to a reference to its close identity with that of some well known natural object, and so long as the number of colours to be described did not exceed the number of suitable objects, the method proved fairly satisfactory. The supply of subjects, however, did not meet the demand, and it therefore became necessary to supplement this system of determination by comparison with samples of colours, tabulated in standardized charts. The earlier compilations do not appear to have been altogether successful, as the pigments used were lacking in permanency, and, as by reason of their composition and method of preparation being unknown, the standard samples of colour could not be exactly repeated. The nomenclature, also, which was associated with the earlier charts was in many cases defective. In recent times fairly satisfactory colour charts have been published, but the best are somewhat expensive, and are more elaborate than is necessary for the purpose of the Society. The two most generally used colour codes are the "Repertoire de Couleurs," containing about 1,500 samples, which was published by the French Chrysanthemum Society in 1905, and an American production, Ridgway's "Colour Standards and Colour Nomenclature," which was published in 1912 and contains 1,115 named samples. A far less elaborate compilation than either of these works should meet the practical requirements of rosarians, which are limited to describing and recognizing with some degree of precision the different colours met with in the blooms and foliage of the various varieties of Roses, and who rarely, if ever, are called upon to differentiate between minute variations in shades of the same colour. Without careful expert investigation it is not possible to arrive at a reliable forecast of the number of different colours which would be required, but I believe that a couple of hundred samples should amply suffice to enable a grower to indicate with close accuracy the

colours of the Roses he catalogues, and the purchaser to place his orders in the certain knowledge that he is buying varieties of the colours he wants. It is very necessary to keep the number of sample colours as low as possible, as unless the Standard Chart and Nomenclature can be cheaply produced this method of colour registration will never be of real use to the majority of Rose growers. It will be noticed that the incorporation of a nomenclature with the colour chart is assumed. This addition is, I believe, usual in important schemes of colour tabulation, and appears to be a better method of reference than the use of meaningless letters and figures. Of course it may be inadvisable and impracticable to give a separate designation to each sample, but groups of allied tints might be named with reference to their colour characteristics, or to well known natural objects.

As before mentioned, many of the earlier colour charts were defective, both in respect to the permanency of the colours selected, and to the impossibility of reproducing the original colours. Colour permanency, though greatly improved during recent years, is still far from accomplishment, but standardization to the extent necessary for the repetition of sample tints is probably feasible. If, therefore, any scheme of colour charting should materialize in the Rose world, these two faults of the past can in the main be avoided.

Should any member of the Society desire to study this subject further he will find much interesting information in a paper contributed by Mr. J. Ramsbottom to the transactions of the Mycological Society for 1915. As this gentleman's general conclusions on standardizing colours are of considerable value I take the liberty of repeating them here:—

- “ 1. For ordinary use there should not be too many colours.
- “ 2. A fair sized even sample of colour should be given.
- “ 3. The colour must be as durable as can be obtained.
- “ 4. The colour must be standardized by modern physical and chemical methods.

- “ 5. Colours to be interpolated in the special cases where necessary.
 - “ 6. The colours must be named in the primary list, popular names being used where possible, and common objects referred to when suitable. If an international scheme be adopted there would necessarily be a polyglot nomenclature.
 - “ 7. The standard must be cheap, well arranged, and in book form.”
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NOTES ON ARTISTIC DECORATIONS.

By Mrs. COURTNEY PAGE, Enfield.

In offering a few suggestions on decorations with Roses for dinner tables, bowls and vases, I am well aware that the art is already understood by many of my readers.

It is many years since I first had a desire to try and decorate a dinner table, although I had always had a keen love for arranging flowers of all kinds for the adornment of my home.

I well remember going to a National Rose Society Show, and looking with awe at the wonderful displays arranged by Mrs. Orpen and Mrs. Mawley, and wishing I could sum up sufficient courage to compete too. Eventually I did make an attempt, but had no success. I soon found out, however, that, as in all other things, one must exhibit to find out how to stage correctly. So I tried again and again, arranging dinner tables, bowls and vases, until at last I succeeded far beyond my modest expectations.

To those who would like to try their hand at arranging a dinner table, say, at the Summer Show, I suggest that they do their utmost to get the best flowers they can, keeping to one colour, or a combination of two colours only, and arrange them in their own style, and await events.

Novelty is always good, and any new idea in the arrangement of flowers for a dinner table will be hailed with enthusiasm. Foliage plays as important a part as the actual flowers themselves, and I am always on the look out for something new. I have used

Rubrifolia, *Willmottiae*, *sericea pteracantha* and *Mermaid*. All have their own uses, but *Willmottiae* is the most graceful. To have long trails of foliage of this variety drooping on to the table, with either a yellow or pink Rose, looks lovely. I also find the red-bronze shoots of the Hybrid Teas very useful to fill in any weak spot—as a rule they are very pliable and can be easily adapted.

For a bowl, the foliage I like is *Rubrifolia*, especially with shades of pink Roses. Naturally tastes differ, and what appeals to one seems insipid to another.

In decorating a bowl of Roses it should always be one's endeavour to make a perfectly symmetrical display—not too many flowers (the exhibitor's usual fault) but enough. Do not leave any gaps, they may be filled with sprays of foliage if short of flowers.

With regard to receptacles used, these also depend on the taste of the decorator, and personally I prefer glass. To me nothing looks better for flowers. There are many different devices used in connection with the receptacles to support the flowers, but there is nothing to beat a glass block, or a double wire frame made to fit the inside of the vase or bowl.

It may be of interest to know that I always cut my flowers in the early morning of the day before the Show, and put them right up to their neck in water, leaving them until it is time to pack, which is done either late the night before, or better still, on the morning of the day of the Show.

Some of the flowers will be in a more advanced stage than others; these I keep in a darkened room so as to retard them. On the other hand if my flowers are too young and I want them to open a little, they are kept in the light and the room warmed to help them along.

The flowers should be cut with the longest stems possible—they can always be shortened to a satisfactory length when arranging.

In packing a long, deep box should be used, which should have a layer of soft paper to line the bottom and sides. Arrange the flowers in rows, bloom on bloom, all the stems in one direction, so as not to damage the flowers. When all are in the box, a piece of wood cut to fit tightly across from side to side, pressed down, will hold the flowers firmly in their place, and prevent bruising during transit.



THE MAKING OF A SMALL ROSE GARDEN.

By J. G. GLASSFORD, Manchester.

What is a small garden ?

The answer is what most of us have, and so most of us know, that it is a rectangular piece of ground with a house on the best part of it, facing the road, the builder having thrown out all the subsoil from the foundations on the top of what was once probably decent land.

When the house was first occupied a good deal of money had to be spent on it; and the garden, what of it? Well, Smith will make a job of it for, say, £15, and he does—a privet hedge—yes—and a few nice shrubs, one or two trees, a few turves, and there you are. Smith's man comes once a fortnight, cuts the weeds and moss, called grass, trims the hedge periodically, scratches round with the rake and in about 15 years your garden is the type we all know.

A friend asked me to write an article on Roses for his Church Magazine, enough to cover a page. What I wrote was : Start now and prepare yourself, so that when the time comes you will know how to prepare the ground.

The " Rose Annual " comes to hand in February, the preparation of the ground should be taken in hand in September, so my advice is : Start now and prepare yourself on these lines.

The important things in successful Rose growing are many, but suppose we start with Roses' likes and dislikes—then perhaps see how near we can get to perfect conditions. Air, not a draught—sunlight,



A FIRST PRIZE BOWL OF ROSES.
SUNSTAR AND ISOBEL.

the most you can give them—moderate temperature—moisture without stagnation—feeding rich and well balanced, not indigestible. How are these things to be got? The amount of smoke in the air cannot be controlled, and small gardens generally mean a lot of houses and so many chimneys. Fortunately these chimneys are not so busy in summer as of yore, owing something no doubt to the price of coal and the scarcity of maids. Therefore bring your Roses out into the open, away from boundary or party fences, and avoid a draught. The middle of a field is not a draughty place, the corner of a street is. Sunlight—we find Rose beds shut in by hedges, walls, shrubs and trees, then for about two hours the poor things are subjected to burning heat. If you cannot arrange with your husband, wife or landlord, as the case may be, to remove these forest trees and jungle shrubs, which should have no place in a small garden, then do not waste money on Roses, just continue with your old friend Smith.

The ideal thing, of course, is to love your neighbours, but how is it to be done when the neighbour has a row of poplar trees, shading what should be the sunny side of your garden and the roots all over the place? I suggest you present him with a copy of the "Rose Annual" and ask him to read this article.

It is a very strange thing how people like to shut themselves in with, of all things, a privet hedge (when they are shut out by their neighbours opposite with one), and the amount of work required to keep them as they should be could be much better and more profitably spent. Any man will carry a pheasant, few men will carry a hen. See one man cutting a privet hedge, and another man wheeling a barrow of good old manure. The first is a good fellow, no doubt, doing his best at a commonplace monotonous job. The other is a man to know—Where in the world did he get it? Was it for his Roses? Any more to be had? Could an introduction be given to his source of supply? Wheel manure and you can get it; people who know and matter will envy you, but leave the hedge to Smith.

There is no need for me to go into the question of making up the beds, as it has been very well described in the 1923 "Rose Annual,"

but there are one or two points which must be mentioned. Should your soil be light, do not have the beds raised very much in the centre, and do not have them over-wide.

There is not much scope in a small garden as a rule for any very original laying out, but advantage should be taken, of course, of any natural features; also by the judicious planting of ramblers a blot on the landscape may be partially or wholly eclipsed.

The ramblers of to-day will grow almost anywhere, but it is well to keep in mind that before long the roots will be far away from where they started, and as the nourishment is drawn from the ends of the roots, it is more important to have the ground good around where a climber is planted, than in the actual hole you plant your tree. Shorten the shoots of ramblers when planting, and in the spring cut them right down to about three inches from the ground, and never mind what Smith says; afterwards prune as the N.R.S. advises.

Do not plant wichuraiana Roses against a brick wall—it is too hot—but if your partner will not be denied, then get some fairly stout galvanised eyed wire rods, at least a foot long, screw or drive them into the wall and thread long canes into them. Do not use wire as it seems to either burn or freeze the branch it touches. Other climbing Roses on walls will do better if treated in this way; it is much better than the rag and nail method. While on the subject of walls very few garden walls, I feel sure, have a damp proof course, and knowing what a brick can absorb it seems certain that the ground near to them must be robbed of a great deal of moisture. In course of time the roots will get well away, but many plants die before getting properly started. Plenty of water is wanted in cases of this sort, and a good plan is to place a plant pot firmly on the ground, put a small handful of soil into it and fill with water; nicely judged the water will take twelve hours to get away, and the moisture will be where you want it. It may even be used for rockeries, dry banks, or for other plants beneath our notice at the moment. This is a very useful tip, and may also be used for giving liquid manure.

Should your boundary fence be five feet high your nearest dwarf Rose tree should be at least 10 feet away—that is, twice the height of the fence or wall. South-east is the best outlook for Roses, but in a small garden the most sunny position is what to look for.

Do not plant your ramblers near your dwarf Roses, as you want all the light and air you can get for these beds. Some of the best effects are got more or less accidentally, I have found, and if you have an idea to try something new, do it by all means—it will give you and others an extra interest. If you be just an ordinary person you will be well advised to start with a dozen varieties of dwarfs, and have just the number of each you require to make the total you want. But if you are what I hope, this will not satisfy you—you will want more and more sorts and varieties.

When you get your Roses from the nursery, go over each plant and if you find it has not been already done, cut away the old stump of briar above where the Rose has been budded. This is best done first with secateurs, and then smoothed off with a very sharp knife. This little knob often contains a sawfly grub, but in any case it is decaying wood, and is much better away.

In conclusion, have a good look round your district, ask people who know, visit a Rose nurseryman—you will find him a most delightful fellow—later get a few briar stocks, try your hand at budding, raising seed will follow, and you will want to live on and on, hoping that one day you may be fortunate enough to raise a wonderful Rose which will be a credit and delight to yourself, and a joy to very many others.



NEW ROSES OF 1923.

By **THE EDITOR.**

Rose growers will look back on the summer of 1923 with little regret, for I believe it was veritably the worst Rose season on record.

In this country June is the month of months for Roses, which in a fair season are generally best about Midsummer. But there was only a gleam of sunshine last June, nothing but sullen skies and cold dry biting winds. Pests and disease were rampant, the climbing varieties being the principal sufferers. Roses that had been forced on by as genial a spring as one remembers, remained dormant, and it would have been difficult to have picked even a small bunch of Roses a week before the Summer Show. Little was it to be wondered at that the New Varieties did not come up to the usual standard, and although a very large number of evident novelties were staged, awards were few, and we shall see many of them again next year, some to come into their own.

The Spring Show was held at the Royal Horticultural Hall on April 20th, when

A **Gold Medal** was awarded to

✓
Mrs. Tresham Gilbey (H.T.), W. E. Chaplin.

A vigorous growing Rose of very free flowering habit. The blooms are a good shape with high pointed centre. The colour salmony-buff, shaded pink. Sweetly scented. The foliage is a dark olive green, red underneath. A good pot and bedding Rose. I have seen this Rose in the raiser's nursery very fine. A good bedder. In commerce.



Mrs. TALBOT O'FARRELL (H.T.).

Exhibited by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son, at the Autumn Show.

✓ **Deception (H.T.), G. Beckwith & Son.**

This Rose is best perhaps described as an improved Elsie Beckwith. The blooms are a perfect shape, large and very sweetly scented. Colour deep rose. The growth is very vigorous and upright. A fine Rose for pot and bedding purposes.

✓ **Mrs. Beckwith (Pern.), G. Beckwith & Son.** See page 136.

A **Certificate of Merit** was awarded to

✓ **Lady Charmion (H.T.), Bees, Ltd.**

A very pretty decorative Rose, with uplifted petals and pointed centre. The blooms, which are freely produced, are of a scarlet-cherry-red, attractive. Faintly scented. It is a Rose we all shall want. In commerce.

These four Roses were from plants grown under glass.

The Summer Show was held in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on June 28th, when 38 new varieties were staged.

A **Gold Medal** was awarded to

✓ **Bessie Chaplin (H.T.), Chaplin Bros., Ltd.**

A fine large Rose of a very pleasing shade of pale pink. Deliciously fragrant. The blooms are a perfect shape, with high pointed centre. The foliage is olive green, and the stems a bright red. The growth is vigorous and fairly free of mildew. An ideal exhibitor's Rose, and one also good as a garden variety. In commerce.

✓ **Lady Roundway (Pern.), B. R. Cant & Sons.** See page 183.

A **Certificate of Merit** was awarded to

✓ **Little Joe (H.T.), D. Prior & Son.**

A semi-single flowering Rose. The blooms are cupped and usually contain five broad substantial petals. The colour is a rich velvety scarlet. The plant exhibited did not strike one as very vigorous, but,

like many new varieties, it probably requires time to develop. A useful bedding Rose, and one well worth a trial. In commerce.

✓ **Gwynne Carr** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons.

A very vigorous Rose of upright growth. The blooms open rather flattish, but are delightfully fragrant. The colour is a pale shell pink, which has a tendency to fade as the blooms age. Very free flowering, it should prove an excellent garden variety.

✓ **Maud Cumming** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons.

This is one of those Roses whose colour it is most difficult to describe. I have it as pale peach, shot with coral pink, while I have seen it described as "A medium shade of pink, with pale centre, while at the base each petal has a little yellow shading." The pæony shaped blooms are very large, at times good enough for the exhibitor's box. The outer petals are shell shaped and very stiff. Fragrant. The plant exhibited showed it to be of fairly vigorous habit. The foliage is a lovely dark green, free of mildew, and the stems are almost spineless. Primarily a garden and bedding Rose. In commerce.

The Provincial Show was held at Saltaire on July 10th and 11th. The weather had somewhat improved and the blooms staged were of a much higher standard than at the Summer Show.

A **Gold Medal** was awarded to

✓ **Allen Chandler** (H.T.), G. Prince. See page 113.

✓ **Fred J. Harrison** (H.T.), Alex. Dickson & Sons. See page 92.

A **Certificate of Merit** was awarded to

✓ **Fragrance** (H.T.), Chaplin Bros., Ltd.

A scarlet crimson, sweetly scented, Rose with high pointed centre, reminding one of Laurent Carle, but a much better grower. Very sweetly scented, will make a good bedding variety. In commerce.

✓ **Mrs. E. J. Hudson** (H.T.), G. Lilley.

A large Testout-like bloom, with good depth of petal. The flowers are a good shape, with high pointed centre. Faintly scented, it is a good Rose, both for exhibition and garden. The plants I have are very vigorous. In commerce.

✓ **Richard E. West** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons.

A pale lemon coloured Rose with large loose petals. Fragrant. The plant exhibited was fairly vigorous, and seemed to favour more of the Pernet than the H.T. A garden variety. In commerce

Annie Ireland (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons.

✓ An enormous Druschki-like bloom of pale cream colouring. The blooms are a good shape, with the high pointed centre such as exhibitors love. Faintly scented. The plant shown was very vigorous and free of mildew, purely an exhibitor's Rose.

✓ **Joan Howarth** (H.T.), Bees, Ltd. See page 70.

The Autumn Show was held at the Royal Horticultural Hall on September 20th and 21st, when 32 new varieties were staged.

A **Gold Medal** was awarded to

✓ **Shot Silk** (H.T.), Alex. Dickson & Sons. See page 194.

✓ **Betty Hulton** (H.T.), Alex. Dickson & Sons. See page 63.

A **Certificate of Merit** was awarded to

✓ **Margaret McGredy** (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son,

is a Rose very much after the style of The Queen Alexandra Rose, but with rather more scarlet in the colouring than that older variety. The habit of growth is upright, and the blooms do not hang their heads. The blooms staged did not show damage, as many others of the varieties did, by rain. Sweetly scented, it will make a fine bedding variety.

✓ **Mabel Turner** (H.T.), Hugh Dickson.

A fairly vigorous Rose, with well shaped blooms carried on long stiff stems. The colour is a bright pink, shaded white, reminding one of the old Rose, *La France*. Faintly scented. Foliage olive green, and fairly free of mildew. It should be useful as a bedding variety.

✓ **Phyllis Bide** (Climbing polyantha), S. Bide & Sons. See page 94.

✓ **Oliver Mee** (H.T.), Hugh Dickson.

A medium sized Rose of good shape. Colour pale pink, on a white ground. The plant exhibited was vigorous and fairly free of mildew. Will probably make a useful garden variety.

✓ **Victor Waddilove** (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son.

A vigorous growing Rose of good habit. The blooms, which are very freely produced, are of a rich bright pink colour, very sweetly scented. The foliage is a dark green, small, but free of mildew. A fine Rose for exhibition and garden purposes.

✓ **Aurora** (Hy. Musk), Rev. J. H. Pemberton.

Another new variety of the *Nur Mahal* type, of a deep yellow primrose colour. Very free flowering. The plant exhibited was vigorous and free of mildew. A good bedding Rose.

✓ **Fanny Oppenheimer** (Pern.). S. McGredy & Son. See page 173.

There is one Rose that has not been staged for an award during the past year, which in my opinion was a pity, as it would have probably stood a good chance for high honour. The reason was, the raiser is on the New Seedling Rose Committee. I refer to **Dr. A. I. Petyt** (H.T.), J. Burrell & Co., Cambridge. This is a very fine Rose of the *George Dickson* type, from which it is a seedling. The blooms are large, with a perfect high centre. Sweetly fragrant. The colour is intense scarlet, shaded maroon. The habit of growth is vigorous, the plants I have being about 3-ft. high. Not liable to damage by rain. Fairly free of mildew. A fine Rose for exhibition or garden cultivation. In commerce.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE NEWER RAMBLER ROSES.

By MAURICE EASLEA, Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea.

New varieties of Rambler Roses seem to be as plentiful as leaves in Vallambrosa, and it behoves every one who recommends a novelty to first of all be convinced that it has come to stay.

One has often regrets for those who planted the older varieties in quantity some years ago. Their pergolas and arches are clothed with Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa and the best of the earliest productions, and, unless they can find room for more arches or pergolas, they must lose the beauty of the more recent and delightful kinds. It is true they could destroy their old plants, but it requires some courage to do that. Beautiful as the old varieties are, there can be no question but that the more recent ones, such as Yvonne, Fraicheur and Chatillon Rambler, are far superior to Dorothy Perkins.

One cannot apprise the true value of a new Rambler until the plant has been established for two or three years, so that these few notes, gathered from close observation of young plants, may need to be revised as the years go by. However, I have made a careful study of the distinct merits of the new comers, and have pleasure in passing my impressions on.

✓ **Albertine** (Hy. wich.), to my mind, is the finest of all the newer ramblers. Its flowers are large for a Rambler, and they are of a wonderful colour, coppery chamois, passing to a coppery rose. The foliage is glossy and of a dark colour, wood reddish. It resulted from a cross between *R. wichuraiana* and Mrs. A. R. Waddell, and it partakes largely of the glorious colour of the latter variety.

Following very closely we have **Jacotte** (Hy. wich.). The colour is rich coppery salmon, with saffron yellow base. The buds are a delightful shade of orange and yellow, tinted orange red, semi-double. The foliage is rich green and glistening. From R. wichuraiana and Arthur R. Goodwin.

Fraicheur (wich.) yields wonderful pyramidal trusses of a most exquisite soft tender pink colour. As I have seen it it surpasses all the pale pink ramblers, not even excepting Yvonne.

Isle de France (wich.).—Enormous trusses of crimson flowers with white centres. Very effective.

Snowflake (wich.) is a great advance in the pure white ramblers. The individual flowers are of a good size, freely produced in large trusses. A well established plant of this variety would be most effective.

Chastity (Hy. wich.) is not yet in commerce, and I can only speak of what I have seen of it at the exhibitions. The elegant buds, of a clear primrose white, appealed to me, and it looks as though we should have in this Rose one most useful for cutting purposes.

Violetta (Mult.) is for those who can admire the bluish tints a really great advance. The colour is a pure deep violet, making a striking effect among ramblers, and certainly more pleasing than Veitchenblau.

Maxine Corbonne (wich.) is a climbing sport of Leonie Lamesch. All who know the dwarf Rose of this name will remember the striking coppery red flowers, and to have this as a climber will be a welcome addition to our collection.

Romeo (wich.) has been described as a great improvement on Excelsa, and should be in every collection, for the flowers are of exquisite shape, almost like a miniature Liberty, and even if they are produced in comparatively small clusters the beautiful buds should make it valuable for cutting purposes.

Coralie (Hy. wich.) is fine in colour and form, although not specially effective, as the blossoms are hardly numerous enough, and the growth is somewhat stiff. The colour is of the lovely shade seen in the Lyon Rose, a very welcome tint when there are so many pinks and reds.

I wonder who will be the fortunate producer of a golden yellow Dorothy Perkins. Is it not reasonable to expect this in the near future, when we have such remarkable colour results by crossing with the Hybrid Teas and Pernetianas, as seen in Albertine and Jacotte?

These, then, are some of the best of the newer ramblers. I have others on trial, but I prefer to see them in bloom again before advising my readers to obtain them, but those I have mentioned are well worth growing.

Of the newer Climbing Hybrid Teas I can strongly recommend Climbing Gen. McArthur, Climbing Mrs. H. Stevens, Climbing Mme. E. Herriot and Climbing Mrs. Aaron Ward. They have the true climbing habit, excepting Mme. E. Herriot, which is at times rather liable to revert to the dwarf form, but I think in time it will become fixed. Some of these may be shy in flowering at first but my advice is to encourage lateral growths by spreading out the long shoots, then from these laterals others, or sub-laterals, will break, and from these we may expect bloom buds.

With me Climbing Mrs. H. Stevens has grown enormously under glass, but has so far given very little bloom at present. I fully expect a good crop of bloom from the well ripened young shoots, which will not be pruned, but extended along the rafters of the house.

There is just one other I would like to mention, and that is Climbing Lady Greenall. It was sent to our firm by Mr. W. E. Lippiatt, of New Zealand, and it is a really good climber, and with us it has always retained its climbing habit. We all know the lovely long buds of Lady Greenall and its delicious fragrance, so that to have this Rose growing on our walls will be an additional pleasure.

A MILESTONE IN THE EVOLUTION OF PURE COLOUR IN ROSES.

By Dr. A. R. WADDELL, Cambridge.

At the beginning of the present Century the Hybrid Tea had already established itself as first favourite in popular esteem. It was vigorous and hardy, was a continuous bloomer, and its flowers were shapely. True, so far, the majority were either pale or nondescript selfs, and there were no really pure yellows, oranges or brilliant reds. Nevertheless, the delicate gradation of hue many of them revealed from the depths of their petals was fascinating. But a great defect had been perpetuated in the family—they had too much blue in their constitution, an unfortunate inheritance from their Hybrid Perpetual ancestry, whose blooms were liable to turn towards slate colour or magenta as they grew old. The beautiful *La France* showed this to the full; in certain lights it was livid, and in gas-light it could be hopeless. Even its lovely daughter, *Madame Abel Chatenay*, had her own underlying lilac. Could the elimination of this blue be accomplished it would mean so much for the Rose world, for, until then, the vivid self-colours we were all seeking were almost impossible.

The problem set me thinking. To begin with, it was evident that, with rare exceptions, our hybridisers were working either in ignorance of the essential laws of colour mixture or in disregard of them. It seemed as if the majority were merely “splashing pollen about,” trusting to luck and meeting with many disappointments. It hardly appeared to be properly understood that the hues of a Rose are those of light reflected from the surrounding atmosphere, not of

a body of pigment in the actual petals. The Rose bloom is not self-luminous, so that when the light is withdrawn it merges into the darkness and becomes invisible. What we see in the Rose is certain colours of the spectrum, of the rainbow, that range from indigo, through blue, green, yellow and orange into red. To eliminate the indigo and blue, which have little luminosity, would leave us only the series from greenish-yellow, through yellow and orange, into the red, to deal with, and give us the maximum of hue, luminosity and purity. Consideration of this point narrowed the problem and pointed along the line to its solution. That was, to breed Roses which would not reflect the blue, which would, in fact, make a selective absorption of that colour. We must remember we have to deal with light and not pigment, and there is no other course.

I happened to have in my possession at this time certain colour screens for experimental purposes in another subject. Among them was one which had been wrongly dyed and which thus, from the intensity of its blue, cut off yellow light. When I looked at a yellow or orange flower through this—a dandelion, for instance—it appeared vermilion, while owing to a red dye present in the screen a red flower flashed up brilliantly, the explanation of the latter condition being that, with the absorption of yellow, the source of so much white light was cut off at the same time. Here was the answer required: Employ yellow to reverse the process and cut off blue. To be more explicit: To infuse such a powerful yellow strain into our Roses that the rough, diffracting surfaces of their petals would be so changed as not to reflect blue but to absorb it entirely. They would retain their capacity for reflecting the red-yellow end of the spectrum only, and nothing beyond. At the same time, in losing blue we would get rid of a great factor in the production of white light, which is, after all, only a diluent and darkener, and leave us, instead, bright, glowing, pure colours in the above yellows, oranges and reds.

Just at this time, 1900, Monsieur Pernet-Ducher introduced Soleil d'Or, the very thing that was wanted. Evidently he had got on a right line. But I cannot say how many of our British raisers grasped

the real significance of this momentous arrival. Realising what Monsieur Pernet-Ducher was doing, about 1902 I wrote to him, setting out all that the elimination of blue implied, pointing out how imperative it was to strengthen his yellow strain, at the same time sending him a duplicate of the colour screen I have referred to. He replied promptly with all his native courtesy indicating how I had given him a clearer outlook on his own line of advance.

The next step was in 1906-7. I received from him a mysterious packet of twelve Roses, labelled "Canari"; I was to put them safely by themselves and watch. Lest the secret should leak out I had every flower bud pinched off the moment it appeared. (One only I allowed to bloom, so that I might see it for myself before removing it also. In the morning it was opening and by afternoon it had spread its petals. Rayon d'Or was born, and a revolution in modern Rose growing was accomplished. No one could have been more astonished and delighted than I was by that glowing apparition amid the leafage of the border.

" Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken."

Nor will I ever forget the excitement and amazement of the on-lookers at Regent's Park when in 1910 it was presented for exhibition, and the first blooms appeared from their box, for no one had even suspected that it had been growing in England. The question of the Gold Medal could not have been in doubt for a moment.

Of course Rayon d'Or is not perfect; it may have its defects. But its fragrant, shining foliage is a feature, and its lustrous yellow blooms mark the emancipation of the Hybrid Tea from the thralldom of the Blue.

A PLEA FOR A LITTLE MORE VARIETY IN OUR SHOWS.

By JOHN PARKIN, Brayton, Cumberland.

The Council, and especially the Honorary Secretary, are to be heartily congratulated on the flourishing state of the National Rose Society—a membership reaching to five figures is no mean achievement—and it may seem ill-timed to suggest innovations in the Shows of a Society so vigorous. However, it does not do to stand still with the fear of our Exhibitions becoming too stereotyped.

From the æsthetic side the Shows leave little to be desired. The feast of beauty provided is well nigh overwhelming. But there is only a meagre appeal to the mind, and if this side were rather more developed the Society might attract to itself a small, perhaps, but useful batch of new Members.

Up-to-dateness in the exhibits is no doubt very desirable. But is it not apt to be overdone to the exclusion of the remarkable Roses of the past? If only as a matter of history revealing the progress in the development of this flower, the outstanding varieties of each period should not be allowed to fall out of cultivation, and, if possible, they should from time to time be brought before the public eye at our Shows. There is no National Rose garden to which the young enthusiast can go to see the Roses of former times—Roses which have left their mark in the literature devoted to this flower. What a boon to such an individual would be an exhibit of such Roses at our Shows! He would be able to learn the names of unfamiliar varieties he may have occasionally come across in old-fashioned

gardens. We still have rosarians among us familiar with the best of the Roses of the last century. Let us make use of their knowledge while we may.

Now for a novel suggestion ! Why not reproduce some winning box of Roses exhibited, say, about the eighties of the last century during the Presidency of that great rosarian, Dean Hole ; in fact, even a facsimile of one of his, should the records be extant. The varieties to compose such an exhibit may be still procurable. Let them be grown with as much care as is given to modern exhibition varieties, and let the pick of their flowers be shown alongside up-to-date exhibition blooms. How instructive ! No doubt the superiority of the Hybrid Teas as regards form (high pointed centres) would be revealed ; but the Hybrid Perpetuals of those days for intensity of colour, size and fulness might astonish us.

Then, again, why is the parentage of new Roses kept so dark ? How much more interesting would the new seedling tent become were the names of the parents of the varieties added to the label. I am aware that a certain number of new Roses arise from the crossing of unnamed seedlings, but that in itself is not without interest, especially if the original crossings be given.

It is easy to continue suggestions in this strain, but I must desist. The above are merely thrown out in a tentative sort of way—armchair musings readily made but difficult to put into practice. There is no wish to see more than one innovation tried at a time and it need not necessarily be of a competitive kind. The planning and carrying out of a Show as it is must be a task of great magnitude, and perhaps some may say let well alone.



A BASKET OF MRS. CAMPBELL HALL (T.).
Exhibited by Mr. George Prince, at the Saltaire Show.

THE ROSE ANALYSIS, 1923.

By THE EDITOR.

I think one would have to go back for many years to find a comparison that could be made with the weather conditions which prevailed during the past year. The plants came through the winter safely and everything seemed to promise well, when suddenly we reverted to winter's cold and sunless days, and the conditions continued abnormal until after the Summer Show. The plants in the meanwhile had received such a severe check that many never recovered until late in the autumn. The voters were set rather a hard task when they were asked to place in order of merit those Roses, that had in their opinions, proved best for the particular purposes during the past year. Infinite pains must have been taken, and the returns received showed how very precise they had been. As time goes on, one cannot help noticing with many regrets, the fall and disappearance of some of our old favourites. It has been suggested that it would be well to try and resuscitate them, by instituting a special class in the Summer Schedule, but however laudable that thought may be, it is quite obvious that it would be doomed to failure. The public will have the newer varieties, and after all had it not been for that desire, we should never have arrived at the present day position of the Rose holding the sway as the "Queen of Flowers." The tables are most interesting, and Amateurs would be well advised to carefully study them when making their new choices.

EXHIBITION ROSES.

By the term "Exhibition Roses" it is understood those Roses that are staged in Exhibition boxes or baskets, as specimen blooms

only. For the present analysis, voting papers were sent to 13 Nurserymen and 12 Amateurs. The total number of varieties selected by the Nurserymen was 86 and by the Amateurs 77. These were tabulated, and any Rose that had received less than six votes was deleted. The Nurserymen's selection, Table 1, and the Amateurs', Table 2, are shown separately.

Table 1.—EXHIBITION ROSES
(Nurserymen).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	George Dickson	12
1	Mrs. Charles Lamplough	12
3	Augustus Hartmann	11
3	Florence Forrester	11
3	Hugh Dickson	11
3	Mrs. Foley Hobbs	11
3	Mrs. John Laing	11
3	Mrs. Henry Morse	11
9	Frau Karl Druschki	10
9	Gorgeous	10
9	H. V. Machin	10
9	J. G. Glassford	10
13	Mrs. H. R. Darlington	9
13	White Maman Cochet	9
15	Edel	8
15	Mildred Grant	8
15	Mrs. George Marriott	8
18	Gladys Holland	7
18	Lady Ashtown	7
18	Louise Cretté	7
18	Lyons Rose	7
18	Mme. Jules Graveraux	7
18	Mrs. George Norwood	7
24	Candeur Lyonnaise	6
24	Caroline Testout	6
24	Dean Hole	6
24	Gloire de Chédane Guinoisseau	6
24	Melanie Soupert	6
24	Mabel Drew	6
24	Mrs. F. Dennison	6
24	Miss Willmott	6
24	William Shean	6

Table 2.—EXHIBITION ROSES
(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Augustus Hartmann	13
1	Frau Karl Druschki	13
1	George Dickson	13
1	Gorgeous	13
1	Mrs. Foley Hobbs	13
6	Avoca	12
6	H. V. Machin	12
6	Hugh Dickson	12
6	Mrs. Charles Lamplough	12
6	Mrs. George Marriott	12
6	Mrs. Henry Morse	12
6	Mrs. H. R. Darlington	12
13	Dean Hole	11
13	Mildred Grant	11
15	Candeur Lyonnaise	10
15	Edel	10
15	Florence Forrester	10
15	Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau	10
15	Louise Cretté	10
15	Mabel Drew	10
15	Melanie Soupert	10
15	White Maman Cochet	10
23	Coronation	9
23	J. B. Clark	9
23	Lady Plymouth	9
23	Mme. Jules Graveraux	9
23	Miss Willmott	9
23	Modesty	9
23	Mrs. Franklin Dennison	9

The diversity of opinions that have existed in past years are not so marked and there is more uniformity in the selections.

		Placed by Nurserymen.	Placed by Amateurs.
Mrs. Charles Lamplough	...	1	6
Florence Forrester	...	3	15
Frau Karl Druschki	...	9	1
Gorgeous	...	9	1
Mrs. George Marriott	...	15	6
Candeur Lyonnaise	...	24	15
Dean Hole	...	24	13

In the Nurserymen's Table 1 the following Roses have been left out, they having received less than five votes, but they appear in the Amateurs' Table 2 in the following order :—

Avoca	...	At No.	6
Coronation	...	„ „	23
J. B. Clark	...	„ „	23
Lady Plymouth	...	„ „	23
Modesty	...	„ „	23

In the Amateurs' Table 2 the following varieties have been left out, they having received less than five votes, but they appear in the Nurserymen's Table 1 in the following order :—

Mrs. John Laing	...	At No.	3
J. G. Glassford	...	„ „	9
Gladys Holland	...	„ „	18
Lady Ashtown	...	„ „	18
Lyon Rose	...	„ „	18
Mrs. George Norwood	...	„ „	18
Caroline Testout	...	„ „	24
William Shean	...	„ „	24

Tables 1 and 2 have been put together, and any Rose that has received less than a total of 11 votes deleted. The results are given in Table 3.

Table 3.—EXHIBITION ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen	NAME.	Date of Introduction	COLOUR.
1	25	13	12	George Dickson, H. T. ..	1912	Deep velvety crimson, heavily veined
2	24	13	11	Augustus Hartmann, H. T. ..	1914	Brilliant metallic red
2	24	13	11	Mrs. Foley Hobbs, T. ..	1910	Ivory white
2	24	12	12	Mrs. Charles Lamplough, H. T. ..	1920	Lemon chrome
5	23	13	10	Frau Karl Druschki, H. P. ..	1900	Pure white
5	23	13	10	Gorgeous, H. T. ..	1915	Orange yellow, flushed copper
5	23	12	11	Hugh Dickson, H. P. ..	1904	Crimson, shaded scarlet
5	23	12	11	Mrs. Henry Morse, H. T. ..	1919	Silvery rose pink
9	22	12	10	H. V. Machin, H. T. ..	1914	Scarlet crimson
10	21	10	11	Florence Forrester, H. T. ..	1914	Pure white
10	21	12	9	Mrs. H. R. Darlington, H. T. ..	1920	Lemon white
12	20	12	8	Mrs. George Marriott, H. T. ..	1918	Cream, suffused pink
13	19	11	8	Mildred Grant, H. T. ..	1901	Ivory white, tinted peach
13	19	8	11	Mrs. John Laing, H. P. ..	1887	Rosy pink
13	19	10	9	White Maman Cochet, T. ..	1897	White, tinged lemon
16	18	11	7	Dean Hole, H. T. ..	1904	Pale silvery rose, deeper shaded
16	18	10	8	Edel, H. T. ..	1919	White
16	18	8	10	J. G. Glassford, H. T. ..	1921	Scarlet crimson
19	17	10	7	Louise Crette, H. P. ..	1915	Pure white
20	16	12	4	Avoca, H. T. ..	1907	Rich crimson
20	16	10	6	Candeur Lyonnaise, H. P. ..	1913	Pure white, base of petals sulphur
20	16	10	6	Gloire de Chedane-Guinoisseau, H. P. ..	1907	Crimson
20	16	10	6	Mabel Drew, H. T. ..	1911	Creamy yellow
20	16	10	6	Melanie Soupert, H. T. ..	1905	Pale sunset yellow, suffused amethyst
26	16	9	7	Mme. Jules Gravereaux, T. ..	1901	Flesh, shaded yellow
26	15	9	6	Miss Wilcott, H. T. ..	1916	Soft creamy white
26	15	0	6	Mrs. Franklin Dennison, H. T. ..	1915	Porcelain white, veined primrose
26	15	8	7	Mrs. George Norwood, H. T. ..	1914	Bright rich pink
29	14	9	5	Coronation, H. P. ..	1913	Pale rose pink
29	14	7	7	Gladys Holland, H. T. ..	1916	Buff yellow and apricot
29	14	7	7	Lyon Rose, H. T. ..	1907	Salmon rose, suffused yellow
29	14	9	5	Modesty, H. T. ..	1916	Pearly white, shaded rose
33	13	9	4	J. B. Clark, H. T. ..	1905	Scarlet-crimson, shaded plum
33	13	6	7	Lady Ashtown, H. T. ..	1904	Pure deep pink
33	13	9	4	Lady Plymouth, T. ..	1914	Ivory cream, flushed pink
33	13	7	6	William Shean, H. T. ..	1905	Creamy pink
37	11	5	6	Caroline Testout, H. T. ..	1900	Bright warm pink
37	11	7	4	Maman Cochet, T. ..	1893	Deep flesh, shaded fawn

In comparing the results in Table 3 with those given in last year's Annual we find that George Dickson regains its position at the head of the list, to be very closely followed by Augustus Hartmann, Mrs. Foley Hobbs and Mrs. Charles Lamplough. Mrs. Henry Morse has risen from No. 7 to No. 5, H. V. Machin from No. 11 to No. 9, Mrs. H. R. Darlington from No. 13 to No. 10, Mildred Grant from

No. 17 to No. 13, Mrs. John Laing from No. 17 to No. 13, White Maman Cochet also from No. 17 to No. 13. It would seem as if these old tried varieties are again returning to popular favour. Louise Cretté from No. 25 to No. 19, Mélanie Soupert from No. 25 to No. 20, Miss Willmott from No. 31 to No. 26. On the other hand Frau Karl Druschki, Hugh Dickson and Gorgeous have fallen from their high positions of last year to No. 5, Florence Forrester from No. 7 to No. 10, Dean Hole from No. 7 to No. 16, Edel from No. 13 to No. 16, Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau from No. 17 to No. 20, Mabel Drew from No. 15 to No. 20 (probably being superseded by Mrs. Charles Lamplough), Coronation from No. 15 to No. 29, Lyon from No. 21 to No. 29.

THE NEWER ROSES.

By this it is meant varieties that are five or fewer years old. The craze for newer varieties exists perhaps in the Exhibition varieties more than any other as is seen by the high positions they take in the present analysis. That they are superior to some they displace is a matter of doubt, and I am pretty certain that in the course of the next two years we shall see at least four of them disappear from the tables. Mrs. George Marriott, creamy white, shaded pink, remains at No. 12. Of those sent out in 1919, Mrs. Henry Morse, silvery rose pink, has risen still further from No. 7 to No. 5. No Rose was staged so many times during the past year as this popular variety. Edel, pure white, has fallen from No. 13 to No. 16. Of the varieties sent out in 1920, Mrs. Charles Lamplough has fallen a point from No. 1 to No. 2. I think it is the weather that has caused the temporary downfall of these two latter varieties. Mrs. H. R. Darlington, lemon white, almost identical with Mrs. Charles Lamplough, has risen from No. 13 to No. 10. Of those sent out in 1921, J. G. Glassford, scarlet crimson which blues very quickly, appears at No. 16. No variety sent out in 1922 appears in the Table. The day of the big specimen bloom is slowly waning. With the exception of seven varieties, all those Roses mentioned in the Table are British raised.

ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

By this term it is meant to include all varieties, whether exhibition, garden, decorative, climbing, rambling or polyantha Roses. This year an attempt has been made to make these tables more interesting by sub-dividing the voters into two sections, those resident North of an imaginary line drawn across the map from Lowestoft to Bristol and those living South of that line.

It will be noted that in comparing the Northern Tables 4 and 5, a great diversity of opinion as to which are the best varieties seems to exist, while the Southern Tables 6 and 7 are almost in complete agreement. The final results are given in Table 8.

ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

Table 4.—(Nurserymen, North).

Table 5.—(Amateurs, North).

Position.	NAME.	No of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	No of Votes.
1	Christine	7	1	Christine	5
1	Golden Emblem	7	1	General McArthur	5
1	Lady Pirrie	7	1	Hugh Dickson	5
1	Los Angeles	7	1	Isobel	5
5	Betty Uprichard	6	1	Lady Pirrie	5
5	Isobel	6	1	Mrs. Henry Morse	5
5	K. of K.	6	1	Mrs. Wemyss Quin	5
5	Lieut. Chauré	6	1	Ophelia	5
5	Mme. Butterfly	6	1	Red Letter Day	5
5	Mme. Edouard Herriot	6	10	Caroline Testout	4
5	Mrs. Henry Morse	6	10	Frau Karl Druschki	4
5	Mrs. Wemyss Quin	6	10	Golden Emblem	4
5	Ophelia	6	10	K. of K.	4
5	The Queen Alexandra Rose	6	10	La Tosca	4
15	General McArthur	5	10	Lieut. Chauré	4
15	Gorgeous	5	10	Los Angeles	4
15	Independence Day	5	10	Margaret D. Hamill	4
15	Margaret D. Hamill	5	10	Mme. Edouard Herriot	4
15	Mme. Abel Chatenay	5	10	Pharisaer	4
15	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	5			
21	Emma Wright	4			
21	Hugh Dickson	4			
21	Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald	4			
21	W. F. Dreer	4			

ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

Table 6.—(Nurserymen, South).

Table 7.—(Amateurs, South).

Position.	NAME.	No. of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	No. of Votes.
1	Golden Emblem	6	1	Los Angeles	9
1	K. of K.	6	1	Mrs. Henry Morse	9
1	Los Angeles	6	1	Ophelia	9
1	Margaret Dickson Hamill	6	1	Red Letter Day	9
1	Red Letter Day	6	5	General McArthur	8
6	Christine	5	5	Isobel	8
6	General McArthur	5	5	K. of K.	8
6	Lady Hillingdon	5	5	Lady Hillingdon	8
6	Lady Pirrie	5	5	Lady Pirrie	8
6	Mme. Edouard Herriot	5	5	Melanie Soupert	8
6	Mrs. Henry Morse	5	5	Mrs. Wemyss Quin	8
6	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	5	12	Caroline Testout	7
6	Mrs. Wemyss Quin	5	12	Frau Karl Druschki	7
6	Ophelia	5	12	Hugh Dickson	7
6	The Queen Alexandra Rose	5	12	Golden Emblem	7
16	Betty Uprichard	4	12	Mme. Abel Chatenay	7
16	Caroline Testout	4	12	Mme. Edouard Herriot	7
16	Emma Wright	4	18	Christine	6
16	Isobel	4	18	Emma Wright	6
16	La Tosca	4	18	Gorgeous	6
16	Mme. Abel Chatenay	4	18	Henrietta	6
16	Mme. Butterfly	4	18	Irish Elegance	6
16	Mme. Leon Pain	4	18	Mme. Léon Pain	6
16	Padre	4	24	Betty Uprichard	5
16	Pharisäer	4	24	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	5
16	Frau Karl Druschki	4			
16	Hugh Dickson	4			

Table 8.—ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR
1	26	13	13	Los Angeles, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot
2	25	13	12	Lady Parrie, H.T.	1910	Delicate coppery crimson
2	25	14	11	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1909	Silvery rose pink
2	25	14	11	Ophelia, H.T.	1912	Salmon flesh
5	24	11	13	Golden Emblem, pernetiana	1916	Golden yellow
5	24	12	12	K. of K., H.T.	1917	Brilliant scarlet crimson
5	24	13	11	Mrs. Wemyss Quin, pernetiana	1914	Canary yellow
8	23	11	12	Christine, pernetiana	1918	Deep golden yellow
8	23	13	10	General McArthur, H.T.	1905	Bright scarlet crimson
8	23	13	10	Isobel, pernetiana	1916	Orange scarlet
8	23	14	9	Red Letter Day, H.T.	1914	Glowing scarlet crimson
12	22	11	11	Mme. Edouard Herriot, pernetiana	1913	Vivid terra-cotta, passing to strawberry rose
13	19	12	7	Hugh Dickson, H.P.	1904	Crimson, shaded scarlet
13	19	11	8	Lady Hillingdon, T.	1910	Bright golden yellow, shaded fawn
13	19	10	9	Mme. Abel Chatenay, H.T.	1895	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre
13	19	8	11	Margaret Dickson Hamill, H.T.	1915	Pale straw
17	18	11	7	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Bright warm pink
18	17	9	8	Emma Wright, H.T.	1917	Pure orange
18	17	7	10	Mrs. Herbert Stevens, T.	1910	White
18	17	6	11	The Queen Alexandra Rose, pernetiana	1917	Vermilion, reverse of petals old gold
21	16	6	10	Betty Uprichard, H.T.	1921	Orange pink
21	16	11	5	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P.	1900	Pure white
21	16	9	7	Gorgeous, H.T.	1915	Orange yellow, flushed copper
21	16	8	8	Lieut. Chauré, H.T.	1910	Rich crimson
25	15	11	4	Melanie Soupert, H.T.	1905	Pale sunset yellow, suffused amethyst
25	15	8	7	Pharisæer, H.T.	1901	Rosy white, shaded pale salmon
27	13	6	7	La Tosca, H.T.	1900	Pale blush white, rose centre
27	13	3	10	Mme. Butterfly, H.T.	1920	Pink, shaded apricot
27	13	9	4	Mme. Leon Pain, H.T.	1904	Silvery flesh

ROSES SUITABLE FOR EXHIBITION AND GARDEN PURPOSES.

By this term it is meant to include those varieties that are best suited for staging in the Exhibition Box as specimen blooms if so desired, but, unlike many so-called "Exhibition Roses," they are equally valuable for general garden purposes.

In both the Nurserymen's, Table 9, and Amateurs', Table 10, that fine Rose, Mrs. Henry Morse, still heads the list in company with Gorgeous, a Rose that simply will not grow with me, no matter on what stock I try it. It is rather singular, as all the other varieties mentioned do exceedingly well as cutbacks.

EXHIBITION AND GARDEN ROSES.

Table 9.—(Nurserymen).

Table 10.—(Amateurs).

Position	NAME.	No. of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	No. of Votes.
1	Gorgeous	11	1	Gorgeous	14
1	Hugh Dickson	11	1	Mrs. Henry Morse	14
1	Melanie Soupert	11	3	Augustus Hartmann	13
1	Mrs. Henry Morse	11	3	Avoca	13
5	Frau Karl Druschki	10	3	Caroline Testout	13
5	Lady Ashtown	10	3	Frau Karl Druschki	13
5	Los Angeles	10	3	Hugh Dickson	13
8	Augustus Hartmann	9	3	Melanie Soupert	13
8	Golden Emblem	9	9	Golden Emblem	10
8	Margaret Dickson Hamill	9	9	Los Angeles	10
11	Caroline Testout	8	9	Miss Willmott	10
11	Gladys Holland	8	12	Lady Ashtown	9
11	Miss Willmott	8	12	Mrs. George Marriott	9
14	Mrs. John Laing	7	12	Mrs. John Laing	9
15	Avoca	6	15	C. F. Shea	7
15	Lyons Rose	6	15	Gladys Holland	7
17	Columbia	5	15	Lyons Rose	7
17	Mrs. George Shawyer	5	18	Mrs. Henry Bowles	6
17	Mrs. Henry Bowles	5	19	Mabel Morse	5
17	Rev. F. Page-Roberts	5			

The final results are given in Table 11.

Table 11.—EXHIBITION AND GARDEN ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs	Votes by Nurserymen	NAME.	Date of Introduction	COLOUR.
1	25	14	11	Gorgeous, H.T.	1915	Orange yellow, flushed copper
1	25	14	11	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1919	Silvery rose pink
3	24	13	11	Hugh Dickson, H.P.	1904	Crimson, shaded scarlet
3	24	13	11	Melanie Soupert, H.T.	1905	Pale sunset yellow, suffused amethyst
5	23	13	10	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P.	1900	Pure white
6	22	13	9	Augustus Hartmann, H.T.	1914	Brilliant metallic red
7	21	13	8	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1900	Bright warm pink
8	20	10	10	Los Angeles, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot
9	19	13	6	Avoca, H.T.	1907	Rich crimson
9	19	10	9	Golden Emblem, pernetiana	1916	Golden yellow
9	19	9	10	Lady Ashtown, H.T.	1904	Pure deep pink
12	18	10	8	Miss Willmott, H.T.	1916	Soft creamy white
13	16	9	7	Mrs. John Laing, H.P.	1887	Rose pink
14	15	7	8	Gladys Holland, H.T.	1916	Buff yellow and apricot
15	13	7	6	Lyons Rose, H.T.	1907	Salmon rose, suffused yellow
15	13	4	9	Margaret Dickson Hamill, H.T.	1915	Pale straw
17	12	9	3	Mrs. George Marriott, H.T.	1917	Cream, suffused pink
18	11	6	5	Mrs. Henry Bowles	1921	Glowing rose

ROSES FOR GROWING AS STANDARDS.

In the past a standard Rose was understood to be a Rose budded on a tall briar from the hedgerow. Nowadays many standard Roses are sent out budded on the Rugosa stock, and although in some soils they give better results, care must be taken to keep the suckers in check, or the stock will soon outgrow the head. Last year I was staying at Torquay and in the garden were some big Rugosa bushes, 5-ft. high or more, growing around a tennis lawn. I asked the old gardener what the Rose was. He replied, "I planted standard Roses three years ago and that was what they have turned to." The Nurserymen's selections are given in Table 12, and the Amateurs' in Table 13.

ROSES FOR STANDARDS.**Table 12.—(Nurserymen).****Table 13.—(Amateurs).**

Position.	NAME.	No. of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	No. of Votes.
1	General McArthur	12	1	Caroline Testout	10
1	Hugh Dickson	12	1	Frau Karl Druschki	10
1	Los Angeles	12	1	General McArthur	10
1	Mme. Abel Chatenay	12	1	Ophelia	10
1	Mme. Edouard Herriot	12	5	Hugh Dickson	9
6	Caroline Testout	11	6	Lady Hillingdon	8
6	Frau Karl Druschki	11	6	Lady Pirrie	8
6	Mrs. Henry Morse	11	6	Mme. Edouard Herriot	8
9	Lady Pirrie	10	9	Golden Emblem	7
9	Ophelia	10	9	Los Angeles	7
11	Lady Hillingdon	9	9	Mme. Abel Chatenay	7
11	Margaret Dickson Hamill	9	9	Mrs. Foley Hobbs	7
13	Golden Emblem	8	9	Mrs. Henry Morse	7
13	K. of K.	8	14	Melanie Soupert	6
15	Lady Ashtown	7	15	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	5
15	Mme. Butterfly	7	15	Mrs. John Laing	5
15	Red Letter Day	7	15	Red Letter Day	5

The final results are given in Table 14.

Table 14.—ROSES FOR STANDARDS.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	22	10	12	General McArthur, H.T.	1905	Bright scarlet crimson
2	21	10	11	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Bright warm pink
2	21	10	11	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P.	1900	Pure white
2	21	9	12	Hugh Dickson, H.P.	1904	Crimson, shaded scarlet
5	20	8	12	Mme. Edouard Herriot, Pernetiana	1913	Vivid terra cotta, passing to strawberry rose
5	20	10	10	Ophelia, H.T.	1912	Salmon flesh
7	19	7	12	Los Angeles, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot
7	19	7	12	Mme. Abel Chatenay, H.T.	1895	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre
9	18	8	10	Lady Pirrie, H.T.	1910	Delicate coppery salmon
9	18	7	11	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1919	Silvery rose pink
11	17		9	Lady Hillingdon, T.	1910	Bright golden yellow, shaded fawn
12	15	7	8	Golden Emblem, Pernetiana	1916	Golden yellow
13	13	4	9	Margaret Dickson Hamill, H.T.	1915	Pale straw
14	12	5	7	Red Letter Day, H.T.	1914	Glowing scarlet crimson
15	11	3	8	K. of K., H.T.	1917	Brilliant scarlet crimson
15	11	5	6	Mrs. Herbert Stevens, T.	1910	White
17	9	2	7	Lady Ashtown, H.T.	1904	Pure deep pink
17	9	5	4	Mrs. John Laing, H.P.	1887	Rosy pink

The varieties mentioned are quite hardy and vigorous growers.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES.

It is perhaps rather remarkable that none of the newer rambling Roses appear in the following tables. During the past year the Ramblers suffered more than any of the Roses by the ravages of green-fly; in fact many were killed outright—that is the probable reason for their absence. Those happy possessors of the newer varieties will perhaps have to wait another year, or even two, before they can be in a position to give a decided vote. In Mr. Prince's new climbing Rose, Allen Chandler, we have a fine perpetual flowering semi-double variety, which, if used as a pollen parent with some of our present Ramblers, may eventually lead on to the desired end—a perpetual flowering Rambling Rose.

The Tables 15 and 16 are first given separately and the final results in Table 17.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES.

Table 15.—(Nurserymen).

Position.	NAME.	No of Votes.
1	Albéric Barbier	13
1	American Pillar	13
1	Emily Gray	13
1	Paul's Scarlet Climber	13
5	Excelsa	12
5	Mermaid	12
7	Blush Rambler	10
7	Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay	10
7	Minnehaha	10
10	Climbing Lady Hillingdon	9
10	Léontine Gervais	9
12	Dorothy Perkins	8
12	François Juranville	8
12	Hiawatha	8
12	Paul's Lemon Pillar	8
12	Sanders' White	8
17	Climbing Ophelia	7
17	Lady Godiva	7
17	Lady Gay	7
17	Tausendschön	7

Table 16.—(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	No. of Votes.
1	Albéric Barbier	13
2	American Pillar	12
2	Lady Waterlow	12
2	Paul's Scarlet Climber	12
5	Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay	11
5	Dorothy Perkins	11
5	Excelsa	11
5	Emily Gray	11
9	Blush Rambler	10
9	Climbing Caroline Testout	10
9	Léontine Gervais	10
9	Mermaid	10
9	Paul's Lemon Pillar	10
14	Hiawatha	9
15	Lady Godiva	8
15	Mme Alfred Carrière	8
17	Lady Gay	7
17	Climbing Ophelia	7

Table 17.—CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	26	13	13	Albéric Barbier, wich. ramb.	1900	Yellow buds, changing to creamy white
2	25	12	13	American Pillar, wich. ramb.	1909	Clear rose, pink centre
2	25	12	13	Paul's Scarlet Climber, hybrid wich. ..	1916	Scarlet
4	24	11	13	Emily Gray, H. wich.	1916	Golden yellow
5	23	11	12	Excelsa, wich. ramb.	1909	Bright rosy crimson
6	22	10	12	Mermaid, H. Bracteata	1917	Pale sulphur yellow
7	21	11	10	Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay, H.T. ..	1917	Pale salmon rose, deeper centre
8	20	10	10	Blush Rambler, mult. scan.	1903	Blush rose
9	19	11	8	Dorothy Perkins, wich. ramb.	1901	Rose pink
9	19	10	9	Léontine Gervais, wich. ramb.	1906	Salmon rose, tinted yellow
11	18	10	8	Paul's Lemon Pillar, H. N.	1915	Sulphur yellow
12	17	9	8	Hiawatha, wich. ramb.	1905	Rich crimson, with white eye
12	17	12	5	Lady Waterlow, H.T.	1903	Pale salmon blush edged carmine
14	16	10	6	Climbing Caroline Testout, H.T. ..	1902	Bright warm pink
15	15	6	9	Climbing Lady Hillingdon, T. ..	1917	Bright golden yellow
15	15	8	7	Lady Godiva, wich. ramb.	1908	Pale blush, deeper centre
15	15	5	10	Minnehaha, wich. ramb.	1905	Deep pink
18	14	7	7	Climbing Ophelia, H.T.	1920	Salmon flesh
18	14	6	8	François Juranville, wich. ramb. ..	1906	Deep fawn pink
18	14	7	7	Lady Gay, wich. ramb.	1905	Rose pink
21	12	4	8	Sanders' White, wich. ramb.	1915	Pure white
22	10	7	3	Mme. Alfred Carrière, H.N.	1879	White, shaded blush
22	10	3	7	Tausendschön, mult. ramb.	1907	Rose pink

THE DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

These pretty little miniature Roses are now becoming quite a feature in our gardens. Massed in beds they give a succession of bloom from May until December; they require very little pruning beyond cutting out the dead wood and shortening back the old flower stems.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

Table 18.—(Nurserymen).

Table 19.—(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	No. of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	No. of Votes
1	Coral Cluster	12	1	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush	11
2	Ellen Poulsen	11	1	Orleans Rose	11
3	Eblouissant	10	3	Edith Cavell	10
3	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush	10	3	Ellen Poulsen	10
3	Orleans Rose	10	3	Jessie	9
6	Edith Cavell	9	5	Perle d'Or	9
6	Perle d'Or	9	5	Coral Cluster	8
8	Katharine Zeimet	7	7	Cecile Brunner	7
9	Cecile Brunner	6	8	Eblouissant	7
9	Jessie	6	8	Katharine Zeimet	7
9	Yvonne Rabier	6	6	Yvonne Rabier	6
12	Léonie Lamesch	5			

Table 20.—DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen	NAME.	Date of Introduction	COLOUR.
1	21	10	11	Ellen Poulsen	1912	Bright cherry rose
1	21	11	10	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush	1906	Bright deep pink
1	21	11	10	Orleans Rose	1909	Vivid rosy crimson
4	20	8	12	Coral Cluster	1920	Pale coral pink
5	19	10	9	Edith Cavell	1917	Bright cherry crimson, with white eye
6	18	9	9	Perle d'Or	1896	Nankeen yellow
7	17	7	10	Eblouissant	1918	Rich scarlet crimson
8	15	9	6	Jessie	1909	Bright crimson scarlet
9	14	7	7	Katharine Zeimet	1901	Pure white
10	13	7	6	Cecile Brunner	1880	Blush white, shaded pale rose
11	12	6	6	Yvonne Rabier	1910	White
12	7	2	5	Léonie Lamesch	1899	Bright coppery red, golden centre

SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER ROSES.

The following tables are for varieties of recent introduction, those that have only been in commerce since May, 1918.

It will be noted that the voters reside in different parts of the United Kingdom, and are not only experts, but have had considerable experience in growing the newer varieties.

Each voter was requested to place the varieties named on the Audit Paper in what he considered the correct order of merit, and then to treat the Decorative and Climbing Roses in the same manner.

**Table 21.—SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER
H.T.'s AND T.'s.**

Position in Audit.	NAME.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.
1	Mrs. Charles Lamplough (1920), H.T.	478	215	233
2	Mrs. Henry Morse (1919), H.T.	453	239	214
3	Mrs. George Marriott (1918), H.T.	418	244	174
4	J. G. Glassford (1921), H.T.	377	193	184
5	Mrs. H. R. Darlington (1920), H.T.	364	211	153
6	Mrs. Henry Bowles (1921), H.T.	340	171	169
7	Rev. F. Page-Roberts (1921), H.T.	330	181	149
8	Edel (1919), H.T.	316	165	151
9	Captain Kilbee-Stuart (1922), H.T.	289	140	149
10	Bessie Chaplin (1922), H.T.	274	151	123
11	Marjorie Bulkeley (1921), H.T.	257	132	125
12	Admiration (1922), H.T.	252	144	108
13	Una Wallace (1921), H.T.	250	147	103
14	Earl Haig (1921), H.T.	247	123	114
14	Muriel Wilson (1922), T.	237	130	107
16	Martha Drew (1921), H.T.	232	138	94
17	Mrs. Elisha J. Hicks (1919), H.T.	225	132	93
18	Archie Gray (1920), H.T.	217	133	84
19	Captain F. Bald (1919), H.T.	184	101	83
20	Victor Teschendorff (1920), H.T.	168	94	74
21	Columbia (1921), H.T.	166	87	79
22	Lord Charlemont (1922), H.T.	153	79	74

Table 22.—SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER DECORATIVE ROSES.**Dwarf Varieties.****Climbing Varieties.**

Position in Audit.	NAME.	No. of Votes.	Position in Audit.	NAME.	No. of Votes.
1	Mrs. Henry Morse (1919), H.T. ..	22	1	Climbing Ophelia (1920), H.T. ...	17
2	Betty Uprichard (1922), H.T. ..	21	1	Merrisaid (1919), Hybrid R. bracteata ..	17
3	Mme. Butterfly (1920), H.T. ..	19	3	Climbing Château de Clos Vougeot (1920), H.T. ..	13
4	W. F. Dreer (1920), H.T. ...	16	3	Snowflake (1921), H. wich. ...	13
5	Lady Inchiquin (1921), H.T. ..	15	3	Yvonne (1921), H. wich. ...	13
6	Sunstar (1921), H.T. ..	12	6	Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot (1922), Pernetiana ..	12
7	Mabel Morse (1922), H.T. ..	11	6	Pax (1918), H. musk ..	12
8	Independence Day (1919), Pernetiana ..	10			
9	Christine (1918), Pernetiana ..	8			
9	Columbia (1921), H.T. ..	8			

Table 23.—SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER DECORATIVE ROSES.**Exhibition and Garden.**

Position in Audit	NAME.	No. of Votes.	Position in Audit.	NAME.	No. of Votes.
1	Mrs. Henry Morse (1919), H.T. ..	25	5	Una Wallace (1921), H.T. ..	11
2	Rev. F. Page-Roberts (1921), H.T. ..	24	9	Lord Charlemont (1922), H.T. ..	10
3	Mrs. Henry Bowles (1921), H.T. ..	19	9	Mrs. George Marriott (1918), H.T. ...	10
4	Columbia (1921), H.T. ..	14	11	Edel (1919), H.T. ..	8
5	Admiration (1921), H.T. ..	11	11	Marjorie Bulkeley (1921), H.T. ..	8
5	Mabel Morse (1922), H.T. ..	11	11	W. F. Dreer (1920), H.T. ..	8
5	Mrs. Charles Lamplough (1920), H.T. ..	11	14	J. G. Glassford (1921), H.T. ..	7

THE VOTERS.

AMATEURS.—Mr. W. G. Bambridge (Northampton), Mr. S. W. Burgess (Kent), Mr. H. R. Darlington (Middlesex), Mr. R. de Escofet (Warwick), Mr. J. G. Glassford (Lancs), Mr. N. Lambert (Yorks), Mr. B. W. Price (Gloucestershire), Mr. J. E. Rayer (Worcester), Major A. D. G. Shelley (Surrey), Mr. F. Slaughter (Sussex), Mr. W. Sunderland (Yorks), Mr. J. E. Turner (Scotland), Mr. C. C. Williamson (Kent).

NURSERYMEN.—Messrs. G. Burch (Northampton), Frank Cant (Essex), W. R. Chaplin (Herts), E. Doncaster (Cambs.), W. Easlea (Essex), Elisha J. Hicks (Berks), E. A. Jefferies (Gloucester), H. Morse (Suffolk), E. Murrell (Shropshire), R. W. Procter (Derbyshire), G. M. Taylor (Scotland).

CANT'S

CHAMPION

ROSE TREES

NEW PEDIGREE SEEDLINGS ROSES

✱ FOR DISTRIBUTION JUNE, 1924. ✱

CHASTITY.

As may be implied from its name, the predominating colour of this magnificent Seedling is white, like the incomparable purity of the Lily, with sometimes a faint yellow shading at the base of the petals in dull weather to which the bright orange anthers of the expanded flower lend a tone of the most picturesque harmony.

The flowers are of moderate size, substantially and perfectly formed, with an unusually high pointed helix centre, and are carried erect in elegant trusses of from five to ten blooms. When disbudded, the individual flowers are not infrequently quite up to the standard required of exhibition Roses such as British Queen and White Killarney.

Its habit of growth is vigorous, and without wishing to indulge in "feather preening," we are convinced that its calibre as a climbing pillar Rose is worthy of more than usual remark, and that its future in any one of the services required of an "all purpose" climber will more than justify any of the claims attributed to it.

Having been already awarded the **CORY CUP** as the best seedling climbing Rose of its year of introduction, as well as the **CERTIFICATE OF MERIT** of the National Rose Society, and also the **AWARD OF MERIT** of the Royal Horticultural Society, the debut of this seedling is in itself marked by an interesting and creditable record.

It has a most beautiful scent, and is the earliest of all white Roses to bloom.—
PRICE 10s. 6d.

HENRY NEVARD.

Bearing the name of a well-known personality in the world of Roses, the colour of this Seedling is crimson-scarlet, and the flowers are large and finely formed, carried on erect and heavily timbered shoots almost identical in height, so that the effect derived from "massing" can be better imagined than described.

It is very highly perfumed with the true old Hybrid Perpetual scent so seldom found in the newer Hybrid Teas.

It is unusually hardy, and of vigorous habit, clothed with dark green leathery foliage which seldom mildews.

It is a fine Rose for the dual purpose of bedding and exhibition, being a really fine autumn bloomer, and lasting a long time when cut.

This Rose has been much admired when seen growing in our gardens during the last two years, and has a great future before it.

Awarded the **£100 CLAY CUP** of the Royal Horticultural Society for the best Seedling of true old Rose perfume, introduced in 1922. **PRICE 7s. 6d.**

BLUSH QUEEN.

A fine pink Rose for bedding or exhibition, sturdy and free-flowering, with erect bushy habit, and fine well-built flowers, sweetly scented.

The delicate soft shade of pink at once sets this Rose apart from the commonplace shades of so many of its confreres, and having unusual substance, its lasting qualities, both on the plant and also when cut, exceed those of almost any other Rose.

Every bloom is perfectly modelled, with a high pointed centre, from which the outer petals gracefully reflex.

The general habit and constitution of this Rose renders it almost immune from mildew, and for light sandy soils it will be found extremely valuable. Awarded **CERTIFICATE OF MERIT** National Rose Society and **AWARD OF MERIT** Royal Horticultural Society.—
PRICE 7s. 6d.

FRANK CANT & Co.
BRAISWICK ROSE GARDENS,
COLCHESTER.

20 Miles of Roses for Amateurs

Have you a sweetheart, mother, friend,
To whom you would a message send,
And to that message grace would lend?—
Say it with Roses.

Have you a compliment to pay,
Some tender meaning to convey?
Then do it in the nicest way—
Say it with Roses.

If wounded feelings you would heal,
And make the wounded person feel
Your sorrow is not feigned, but real—
Say it with Roses.

No words will prove more eloquent
To those to whom your gift is sent,
So bear in mind this sentiment :
"Say it with Roses."

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The above is an extract from the most unique

CATALOGUE

ever published on Roses, which contains more useful information
for Amateurs than all other Rose Catalogues combined.

EVERY ROSE HAS A FAULT.

Over 200 distinct varieties are criticised, their faults and failings
are fearlessly pointed out, as well as their good qualities.

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If you fail to receive your copy don't be overlooked. Post-card me early in the season.

A Quarter of Million Roses to offer.

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E. PERCY SMITH,

The Rosery,
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PRINCE'S OXFORD ROSES.

New Novelties for 1924.

New Pillar or Climbing Rose,

"Allen Chandler," H.T. ✓

A Semi-double Seedling from Hugh Dickson, of a gorgeous brilliant scarlet colour.

Awarded the **Gold Medal** of the National Rose Society, also the **Cory Cup** for the best new Pillar or Climbing Rose shown during 1923.

This Rose was exhibited at each of the four Shows held by the Society in 1923, viz., the early Spring Show, April 20th; the Botanic Show, June 28th; the Saltaire Show, July 11th; and the Autumn Show, 20th September.

**Strong Plants, ready in November,
7/6 each.**

"Victoria," H.T. ✓

A NEW strong-growing, very early flowering variety. Colour rose-pink, shaded cerise.

This Rose is especially valuable for its perfume, which is of the true old-fashioned type. The plant is very vigorous, hardy, doing well in any position, exposed or otherwise. It grows into a large bush.

Price 7/6 each.

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LONGWORTH, BERKS.

THE
SHREWSBURY
ROSES.



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All these varieties are delightfully fragrant and
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FIRST CLASS Plants of all the
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These plants are not coddled, and are
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of the country where Roses can grow
—and that is everywhere.

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The Standard Roses grown in the Cotswold Nurseries, of all the best and up-to-date varieties, are equally vigorous and, grown on straight stout stems of the English briar, are a very different plant to those sometimes sold, budded on stocks which will not stand upright without support.

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T. P. EDWARDS, SOUTHGATE,
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NEW HYBRID TEA ROSE—

JOHN RUSSELL ✓

This Rose will be exhibited during the coming season.

It has already scored maximum points in its first year trials at Bagatelle.

The colour is a rich glowing crimson flushed with deeper, almost black, shades. The flower is large and beautifully shaped, and it is very free. ∴ The habit is that of an ideal Hybrid Tea Rose.

GROUND PLANTS IN AUTUMN - - 5/- each.

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IF you want satisfaction in your Rose Garden write to us before you order and we will put you on the right track that leads to
SUCCESS.

Our Rose List is Descriptive and Illustrated,
WRITTEN BY OURSELVES AS WE KNOW THE ROSE
and gives you the benefit of our Life-long Experience.

It tells you the faults as well as the merits of any Rose we grow.
Our List is published every year by the end of August and can be
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WINNERS OF 1,620 PRIZES FOR ROSES.

Also the National Rose Society's Champion Challenge
Trophy for 48 Roses, London, July 4th, 1918.

Awarded Silver Challenge Cup for 36 Roses at
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YOUR KIND ORDER FOR TREES IS SOLICITED.

All our Roses are on the Seedling, or cultivated Briar.
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(Late G. & W. H. BURCH),

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ROSES Hardy Scotch-Grown ROSES

90,000 Plants

to select from this season, comprising many of the latest varieties. All my Roses are budded on the Briar Stock, and the plants are of the best possible quality, being grown wide apart and on soil which is second to none for producing fibrous roots, so essential for success when removed to other localities.

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ROSES

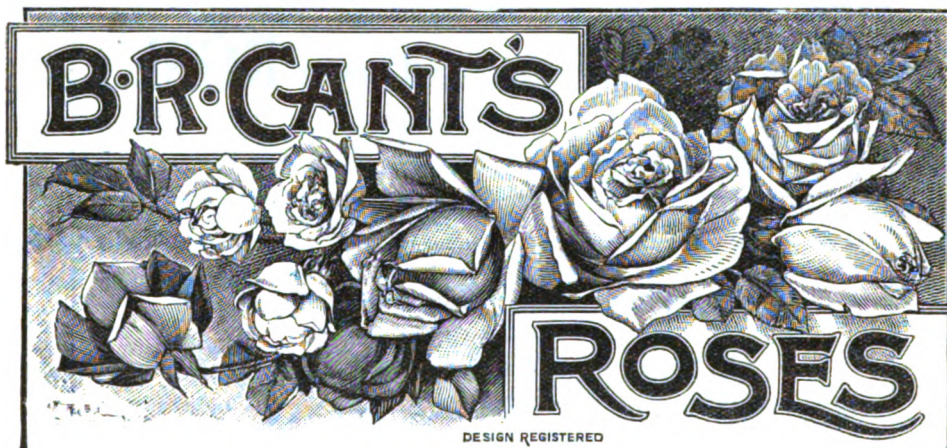


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NEW SEEDLING ROSES

✓ "LADY ROUNDWAY" (Pernetiana)

Fine strong bushy habit of growth, with bronzy foliage; colour deep coppery chrome of same shade throughout; medium sized blooms of fair substance and sweetly scented. Most continuous and free flowering; a very beautiful variety for bedding and massing and unique in colouring. Awarded Gold Medal of the National Rose Society.

Plants in pots in June, 1924, 5/- each; ground plants in autumn 3/6 each.

✓ "LADY DIXON-HARTLAND" (Hybrid Tea)

A first-class grower with good foliage and upright shoots. Colour deepest salmon in the centre, shading to pale pink on the outer petals; flowers long and pointed, opening well. Very free and perpetual, and sweetly scented. An excellent Rose for bedding and lasts well when cut.

Plants in pots in June, 1924, 5/- each; ground plants in autumn 3/6 each.

✓ "PHOEBE" (Hybrid Tea)

Fine upright growth with long firm stems holding the blooms perfectly erect. Colour cream white, slightly deeper in the centre. The flowers are consistently good in shape and finish, and will prove an acquisition for all purposes. Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society.

Plants in pots in June, 1924, 3/6 each; ground plants in autumn 2/6 each.

"Rev. F. PAGE-ROBERTS" (Hybrid Tea) ✓

This splendid new variety is now becoming so well known and appreciated that it does not need a lengthy description. It is of strong upright growth, good foliage, not addicted to mildew. The blooms, which have a sweet fruity scent, are of a brilliant "Marechal Niel" yellow, large and full. Very perpetual flowering and a splendid autumn Rose in every respect. Awarded Gold Medal, National Rose Society.

Plants in pots in June, 1924, 3/6 each; ground plants in autumn, 2/6 each.

"SOVEREIGN" (Pernetiana) ✓

Strong bushy growth with bronzy green foliage, very firm and free from mildew. The flowers are of medium size and of deep metallic yellow in the bud, opening to deep golden yellow, retaining the colour well. Unsurpassed in its colouring for bedding and massing.

Plants in pots in June, 1924, 3/6 each; ground plants in autumn, 2/6 each.

"CONSTANCE CASSON" (Pernetiana) ✓

Strong branching habit of growth, with glossy mildew-proof foliage; flowers large, globular and well formed. Colour rich carmine, flushed and veined with apricot and coppery yellow. A good show and bedding variety, and very sweet scented.

Plants in pots in June, 1924, 3/6 each; ground plants in autumn 2/- each.

"Mrs. OAKLEY FISHER" (Hybrid Tea) ✓

A true single variety and characteristic of the "Irish Singles," but of a rich orange yellow throughout, similar in colouring to "Lady Hillingdon." As a Rose for decoration it will hold its own with any variety of its class and is distinct from all.

Plants in pots in June, 1924, 3/6 each; ground plants in autumn 1/6 each.

"PADRE" (Hybrid Tea) ✓

Strong upright growth, long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of a coppery scarlet colouring, flushed yellow at the base of the petals; a splendid bedding variety of unique colouring. Awarded Gold Medal of The National Rose Society.

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The Old Rose Gardens,
COLCHESTER.



You will, I hope, forgive my questionable method of arresting your attention. The question itself is really one of moment to you . . .



Do you know this Booklet ?

If you know it, there is no question at all about it; you send for your copy every autumn and wouldn't settle your new list without it.

If you don't know it, and have only heard about it, won't you see for yourself why the Rose world is saying such uncommon kind things about it ?

Let me admit in advance there is nothing clever in it—it simply blurts out the truth about every Rose described, details all its faults, and compares the new variety with the older one supposed to be cut out.

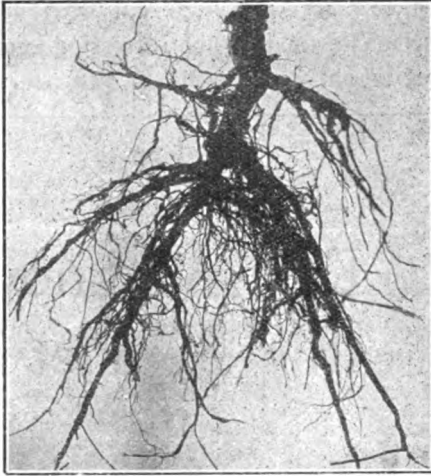
You see yourself, nevertheless, this is the very help you want in selection. We are all a little tired of the too-good-to-be-true description, but a description too true to be all good really tells us just what we want to know.

"My Favourite Roses and Why" is a text book to give any beginner confidence, but it aims to be a YEAR BOOK and a ROSE ANNUAL, that will keep an expert up to date.

Of course it is a Catalogue, too—it wouldn't be free and post free if it weren't; but don't hesitate to write for it because you can never send me an order—if I may say so—it isn't your order I'm after, it is your appreciation.

If you think as well of it as your brother members of the N.R.S. you are sure to show it to some should-be Rose grower, and between us we make another convert.

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Free on request.

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All Rose growers should insist upon a guarantee that the trees they purchase are **BRITISH-GROWN**. BEES LTD. give that guarantee. They also guarantee satisfaction or money returned in full upon all the Roses they sell. You therefore stand no risk whatever when you buy from BEES.

Foreign - grown Roses, such as are flooding the country at the present time, are not only frequently untrue to name, but are soft and sappy, and are totally unsuited to the climate of this country. In nine cases out of ten they die soon after they are transplanted.

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15 seeds each 25 varieties.

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 7327 **Hawlmarm**, Scarlet.
GRATIS Pkt. New S. Pea
 Picture, cream pink.
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The use of Bees' Merse-Pea Rot-proof Tanned Netting instead of sticks is very strongly recommended on the ground of true economy. It costs little and lasts long. A single row with Sweet Pea growths tied to it is the plan adopted by many exhibitors; it is also very economical, practical and convenient for amateurs who grow Sweet Peas for cutting. The netting can be suspended from wire stretched between posts or from wooden frames.

	3ft.	4½ft.	6ft.
Per Yard	7½d.	9d.	10½d.
Lengths of 25 yards or more.			
Per Yard	7d.	8½d.	10d.
(For 9-ft. rows use one 6-ft. and one 3-ft. length.)			

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15 seeds of each variety separate and truly named 13 sorts.

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 7228 **Mrs. Tom Jones**, blue.
 7242 **Royal Salute**, cerise.
 7252 **Elton's Cream**.
 7262 **Charity**, crimson.
 7269 **R. F. Felton**, lavender.
 7271 **Victory**, lavender.
 7286 **Warrior**, maroon.
 7304 **Jeann Ireland**, cream rose.
 7313 **Hawlmarm Pink**, pink.
 7315 **Royal Purple**, purple.
 7318 **Barbara**, deep salmon.
 7340 **Edna May** (improved), white

7215 "Liverpool" Collection. 1/-

15 seeds of each variety separate and truly named. 6 best sorts.

- 7230 **Commander Godsall**, violet.
 7235 **Valentine**, blush.
 7258 **Mrs. A. Hitchcock**, cream pink.
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PEMBERTON'S

New Pedigree Roses

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN 1924.

✓ **"AURORA" (Hybrid Musk).**

Colour golden canary. Flowers medium size, semi-single, produced in corymbs, large sprays. Bush habit, tall perpetual, late blooming, not liable to mildew, fragrant.

✓ **"HELEN TAYLOR" (Hybrid Tea).**

Colour rosy salmon. Flowers cupped, globular, full. Blooms carried erect. Foliage dark green. Good in autumn; suitable for bedding. Fragrant.

✓ **"PENELOPE" (Hybrid Musk).**

A perpetual flowering cluster Rose. Colour shell pink, shaded saffron. Flowers carried in corymbs. Shrub habit. Handsome dark green foliage. Wood claret colour. Good in autumn. Fragrant, musk perfume.

NEW ROSES OF 1923.

✓ **"NUR MAHAL" ("The Fairy of the Palace") (Hybrid Musk).**

Colour cramosie. Flowers medium size, semi-single, produced in corymbs, large sprays. Bush habit, flowering continuously from June to late October. Musk perfume. Good for bedding.

✓ **"SEA SPRAY" (Hybrid Multiflora).**

A summer flowering rambler. Colour stone white, flushed pink, distinct. Large clusters of rosette flowers. Foliage leathery dark green. Not liable to mildew. Growth vigorous.

Descriptive and Illustrated List of other Seedling Roses raised by J. H. Pemberton, and General List, Free on application.

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TO those enthusiasts who are content with nothing but the best in Roses we think our booklet will be of interest.

Therein are found the best Roses, arranged in their various colour groups, and a candid description is given as to their respective merits.

The booklet has colour illustrations, and we shall be glad to send a copy to all fellow Rose growers.

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Oranges and Orchard House
Trees are of first-class quality.

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D. PRIOR & SON, LTD.

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 - ✓ ALICE AMOS
 - ✓ CLIMBING MME. E. HERRIOT
- ## COMMONWEALTH
- ✓ DIANA
 - ✓ ELSE POULSEN
 - ELVIRA ARAMAYO
 - ✓ ETNA
 - ✓ EVA TESCHENDORFF
 - ✓ F. J. LOOYMANS
 - ✓ GENERAL SMUTS
 - ✓ KIRSTEN POULSEN
 - ✓ LITTLE JOE
 - ✓ LITTLE JULIET
 - ✓ MA FIANCEE

PLEASE ORDER EARLY

A Descriptive List of the above Novelties (fourteen of which are of our introduction) and a copy of our General Catalogue will be mailed free on request.

Awards for Roses for three Seasons—**36 out of 44** Trophies and Cups (including the National Championship three times, the Provincial Championship twice and H.M. The King's Cup twice), 40 Gold and Silver Medals and 136 First Prizes. A record unequalled by any other firm of Rose Growers.

D. PRIOR & SON, LTD., COLCHESTER

The CHAMPION ROSE GROWERS of GREAT BRITAIN.



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Stop the devastating activity of the green fly by spraying with Cooper's V2 Summer Fluid. Mr. W. Allen Easlea of Leigh-on-Sea writes:—"Last season I thoroughly tested your V2 Fluid for Green fly and found it most reliable and effective in its action."

1 PART OF FLUID DILUTES TO 100 PARTS OF WATER.

Pt. 3/6 Qt. 5/6 ½ Gall. 10/- Galk. 15/- 2 Galls. 27/- 5 Galls. £3 5/-

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Highly Commended by Royal Horticultural Society.

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A CERTAIN PREVENTATIVE and GUARANTEED CURE for the most worrying and most troublesome "FUNGOID DISEASE" the Rose Grower has to contend with. This Preparation, which we Guarantee, will cure and prevent Mildew on Roses grown outdoors, or under glass, as well as other plants subject to this disease.

It is non-poisonous, perfectly safe and clean to use, and will not stain or injure either Fruit, foliage or bloom.

As a preventative of American Gooseberry Mildew nothing in existence can equal this preparation. We have carefully conducted exhaustive trials for years with the most striking results.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Extract from Dr. Sauer's letter, of Pinner Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

Dr. Sauer has tried your Mildew Preventative with the most satisfactory results. The remedy has completely knocked the Mildew off all the Rose bushes sprayed with it, even when the plants were badly affected. The remedy also seems to have a powerful stimulating effect on the Rose bushes. A bed of Roses touched with Mildew looked very sick and the bushes were drooping badly; three hours after being sprayed with the remedy the plants were holding themselves upright and looking very clean and cheerful. Mildew now has no terrors for me.

Owing to the treatment the Rose garden will make as good a display during the month of September as it did in June and July.

Your Mildew Cure is uncanny in its immediate effect. Teddington, Middlesex, 22/10/23.
C. D. R.

Mildew on some soils is very apt to attack and spoil Michaelmas Daisies. After experiments and the trial of many so-called remedies, I have found your "Kuremil" to give most excellent results, and I strongly recommend it. Colwall, Nr. Malvern, 29/5/23.
(Signed) ERNEST BALLARD.

Will you please send me by Parcel Post 5 lbs. of "Kuremil." I am now using my last pound, and do not wish to be caught without it. So far I have had no Mildew, and I am getting rid of the worst attack of Black Spot I have ever had, with its use. "Kuremil" is a real find. It mixes with water easily, does not clog the spraying machine, and to me is a real joy to use as I know I am accomplishing something. Toronto, Canada, 14/8/23.
W. H. L.

Will you kindly send me 12 packets of your "Kuremil" wash for Roses. I really have found it splendid, for in spite of the awful year my Roses look more healthy than before, and it really does keep down Black Spot. I had it terribly. Shepperton, Middlesex, 21/6/23.
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Full Instructions for Use with Each Packet.

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OUR Roses are too well known to need comment. We handle no foreign stocks, and cordially invite a visit of inspection. The growth is good this season and the quality quite first-class throughout.

We shall be only too pleased to quote special prices on application, and will not be undersold by any firm of repute.

Descriptive Catalogue free on application.

Below are a few special lines amongst many others we have this season.

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Are cultivated in fields fully exposed to the sea air, the soil second to none in this famous rose county.

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is fully up to date.

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for distribution in Autumn, 1924:

MABEL JACKSON, H.T.

NONA, PERNETIANA.

Mrs. R. B. McLENNAN, H.T.

QUEENIE ROBINSON, H.T.

which will be fully described in Catalogue 1924-5.

We confidently commend this quartet as being worthy additions to our well-known introductions such as

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SAMUEL MCGREDY & SON'S NEW ROSES FOR 1924

WE have pleasure in offering a further, and what we consider the best, Set of New Roses we have offered for years.

These will all be found to be distinct Novelties, and a great advance on any existing sorts, under the strictest test trials.

Strong Pot-grown Plants will be ready in June.

Strong Dwarf Ground Plants ready in Autumn.

The following Set of our New Roses when shown at Glasgow were awarded a Special Gold Medal by the Scottish National Rose Society in 1923 in appreciation of their merits:—

✓ **MRS. C. W. EDWARDS.**—Pure crimson carmine with a yellow base. The outside of petals have decided yellow bases running off into faint veinings of yellow. The colour is novel and distinct from that of any other Rose. Flowers large, full and upright. The habit of growth is ideal, strong, upright and free, with dark mildew-proof foliage which shows off the flowers. Scented. An ideal garden, bedding and exhibition rose. A new break entirely and will be always wanted; very fine.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

AWARD OF MERIT, BIRMINGHAM HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DORIS TRAYLER.—In the young stage the flowers are orange cadmium, the outside of petals being heavily flushed crimson red and deep orange. As the flower expands, the whole colour changes to a deep amber yellow which does not fade. Flowers full. The habit of growth is very free, and branching breaking and flowering from every eye, the flowers are held upright. Splendid for bedding and massing, and flowers often up to exhibition size. Faintly scented. Bright green foliage. An ideal garden Rose.

✓ **CHRISTINE PRIOR.**—Deep bright rosy red, overlaid and flushed yellow and peach, gradually shading to deep yellow at base, the whole colour combination being practically impossible to describe. The flower when aged is a beautiful light rosy red, a very telling colour. The flowers are very long and pointed and moderately full and carried upright on stout stems. The habit of growth is bushy, strong, free and ideal for all garden work, bedding and massing.

✓ **JUNE BOYD.**—Another entirely new and distinct colour in Roses. The colour in the new flower is salmon carmine with a yellow base, the outside of petals being heavily flushed amber yellow. As the flowers age the colour softens to a beautiful bright peach blossom, a most delightful combination. The growth is strong and free and the flowers, which are large and full, are carried upright on good long stems. Foliage dark green and mildew-proof. A most delightful free flowering, bedding, massing and often exhibition Rose.

✓ **ARTHUR COOK.**—Deep velvety crimson with a beautiful sheen. The flowers are large, full and pointed with a most delicious perfume. The habit of growth is very free and upright, distinct from any other crimson, and the flowers are carried erect on good stiff stems. Foliage bright green and *mildew-proof*. The flowers, foliage and growth are all distinct, and unlike any other crimson in commerce. The variety is fine for bedding, massing and exhibition, and a great advance on the dark coloured H.T.'s. "One of the four best Roses of the year."—*N.R.S. Annual*, 1923.

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✓ **MRS. J. HEATH.**—One of the most distinct, novel and beautiful coloured Roses we have ever sent out. In the young stage the buds and partly opened flowers are so beautifully shaded and splashed with crimson red, madder red orange and running off at the points of the petals into maize yellow as to be absolutely indescribable. As the flowers expand the outer petals shade off into maize yellow, tinted peach red, whilst the centre remains deep cadmium yellow. The flowers are pointed, full, large and beautifully shaped and faintly scented. Magnificent bedding, decorative and all round Rose. Growth is vigorous and branching, with deep green and mildew-proof foliage, holding flowers upright. Everyone will grow this Rose.

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STRONG POT GROWN PLANTS WILL BE READY IN JUNE.

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NOTE.—To save unnecessary correspondence LORD LAMBOURNE will not be distributed this year as intended, but we hope to distribute in 1925, when we will have sufficient stock to meet all demands.

Over 500,000 Roses grown Annually.

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Are always the Best and First.

THEY HAVE WON The Edward Mawley Memorial Medal



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No higher award can be obtained at this great Show of Roses, and there can be only one answer—**Quality.**

N.B.—Only five of these medals have been awarded to the Trade up till now—and I have won **THREE** of them.

The National Rose Society's Trophy
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The Wigan Challenge Cup SIX TIMES.

NO OTHER FIRM CAN CLAIM THE ABOVE HONOURS.

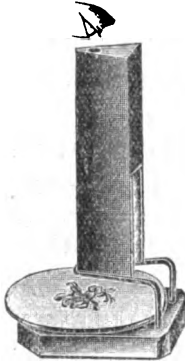
N.B.—The Wigan Cup has been awarded nine times and I have won it **SIX** out of the nine.

Therefore the quality of my Roses is beyond all doubt. Catalogues Free.
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1. Glorious designs from bits of string, rags, flowers, leaves, tinsel and any old thing.
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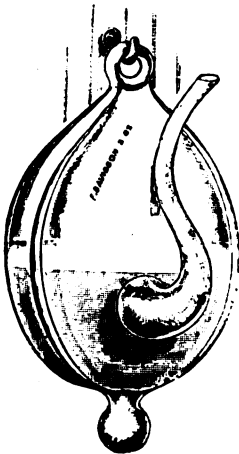
Davidson's Old Dutch Weather Glass.

Put water in the weather glass just above the top of the bulb
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The water will **RISE** in the spout as bad weather becomes likely;
FALLING for fine weather.

More Sensitive than the Most Perfect Barometer.

Price 12/6. Postage in United Kingdom, 1/-; Abroad, 2/6



Capt. KESSLER, in the *Nautical Magazine*, issue of May, 1917.

"Once in the Bay during winter months, wind S.W., with very low barometer, rain squalls and threatening weather all round, the weather glass remained low; the consequence was 'no storm.' Another time, at 3 a.m., weather stormy throughout the night and day before, wind N.E. with the ship in Dry Dock, Middlesbrough, no steam on main boilers but ready to haul out to be towed into wet dock to load, the weather glass had been rising. The deck foreman gave notice that if we did not get out within 15 minutes the ship would have to stay in another tide. We had another look at the weather glass which was then steady and inclined to go 'down.' We got out of the docks although the superintendent told me later on he did not expect the ship to get out that tide. The old Dutch weather glass, my aneroid, which I have used for 40 years at

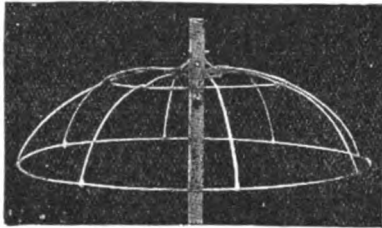
sea and when farming, and the hygrometer, representing the wet and dry bulb thermometer by one reading, have been my constant good friends for years. Neither the ships labouring, tossing, pitching, rolling, nor racing of the propeller disturb the accuracy of the instrument in the least and its possession saved me many otherwise anxious hours."

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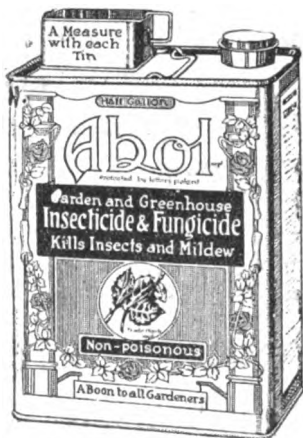
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2½ fluid ozs. to 1000 cubic ft.

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½ pint, 1/4; pint, 2/2; quart, 3/4; ½ gall., 5/3; gall., 9/6.

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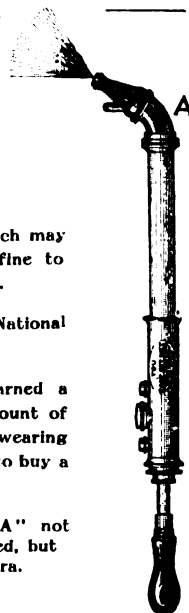
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Give a fine strong spray, which may be varied in density from fine to medium or coarse, as desired.

Specially recommended by the National Rose Society.

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